



Bellefonte

Republican.

Established In 1869!

"Let Us See To It that A Government of the People, for the People and by the People, Shall Not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN.

TERMS: \$1.50 Per Year.

VOL. XXVII

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1896.

NO. 38

FORTY PLAIN FACTS.

Every One of Them Against
Free Coinage of Silver.

THE LESSONS OF HISTORY.

Fundamental Truths Which All
Would Do Well to Memorize.

WORLD'S PRODUCT OF WHEAT.

In 1894 It Was a Sixfold Increase Within
Five Years, and This Explains the Ac-
companied Decline in Price—Existing
Hard Times Date From 1893, When
with the Repeal of the McKinley Tariff
and the Enormous Purchase of Silver by
the Government the Story of Stagnation,
Ruin and Disaster Began.

1. The suspension of free silver coinage by the act of 1873 did not demonetize silver. From the foundation of the government up to 1873 less than \$150,000,000 in silver of all kinds had been coined, and none of it was in circulation, silver being at a premium over gold. Paper money, backed by gold, was the circulating medium in 1873.
2. Since 1873 more than \$600,000,000 in silver coin and silver notes have been issued, and practically all of it is in use.
3. Existing hard times date from 1893, when the enormous purchases of silver by the government caused European holders of American securities (for which they paid gold) to sell them through fear that the United States would go upon a silver basis, in which case they would get for their securities fifty-three cents' worth of silver for every dollar in gold invested. The subsequent passage of the Wilson tariff act, which enabled foreign producers to sell their products in the United States lower than American manufacturers could afford to make them, extended the depression into commercial and industrial channels. The renewed silver agitation completes the story of stagnation, ruin and disaster.
4. The term "16 to 1" means that sixteen ounces of silver, worth the value over but sixty-five cents an ounce, or \$10.96 for sixteen ounces, shall be the equal of one ounce of gold, worth everywhere \$20.67.
5. The silver in a United States standard dollar is now worth about fifty and one-quarter cents in gold.
6. The metal in a gold dollar, coined or uncoined, is worth everywhere 100 cents in gold.
7. Up to 1873 the United States government had coined only 8,631,338 standard silver dollars.
8. Since 1873 the United States has coined 431,832,041 standard silver dollars. Nevertheless, the commercial value of the dollar in the standard dollar has decreased from about \$1.01 in '73 to about fifty-one cents. This answers Bryan's argument that the increased use of silver will enhance its value.
9. During the first eight months of '96 the government of the United States coined 11,212,413 standard silver dollars—exactly \$3,181,174 more than it had coined from the foundation of the government down to '73.
10. In August, '96, the government of the United States coined 2,650,000 standard silver dollars. The seigniorage on these, or more plainly speaking, the difference between their bullion and face value, is \$222,027. This, under free coinage, would be the mine owners' profit.
11. From the foundation of the government up to '73 the coinage value of all the silver produced in the United States was \$154,150,000.
12. From 1873 to '96 the coinage value of all the silver produced in the United States was \$1,214,751,000.
13. The foregoing figures show that during the twenty-two years from '73 to '96 the silver produced in the United States exceeded twelve times over the product of the United States for the eighty-one years from 1792 to 1873. This explains why silver has declined in value. It likewise crushes the Bryan theory that nothing has been done for silver.
14. In 1873 the total amount of money in the United States was \$787,000,000, or about \$18 for each inhabitant.
15. In 1896 the total amount of money in the United States is \$2,500,100,000, or about \$35 for each inhabitant.
16. On Aug. 1, '96, the actual amount of money in circulation was \$1,514,908,143, or \$21.10 for each inhabitant.
17. On Aug. 1, '96, there was, including silver notes, a total silver circulation of \$537,308,561.
18. Under the act of July 14, 1890 (the Sherman bill) there was purchased 168,674,682 ounces, or 5,000 tons, of silver, at a cost of \$153,931,093, and treasury notes to that amount were issued on that account—the silver cost from \$1.21 an ounce to 98 cents, the average being about 90 cents. If the silver were sold today the government would lose about \$48,000,000. If coined into standard dollars the silver would produce nearly \$218,000,000.
19. The silver product of the world from 1791 to 1893, in coinage value, was \$6,030,421,000.
20. The silver product of the world for

the year 1895, in coinage value, was \$230,000,000.

21. The silver product of the United States in '95, in coinage value, was \$72,061,000.

22. In round figures, the United States produces one-third of all the silver annually produced in the world.

23. These are the silver standard countries, and the amounts of money they have in proportion to each inhabitant: Russia, \$8.46; Mexico, \$3.11; India, \$3.38; Japan, \$2.02; China, \$2.08; Central America, \$3.60; South American States, \$17.22. No advanced nations have the silver standard.

24. These are the leading gold standard countries, and the amounts of money they have in proportion to each inhabitant: United States, \$21.10; Great Britain, \$20.78; France, \$33.78; Germany, \$17.59; Belgium,

\$27.82; Italy, \$10.17; Spain, \$10.55; Netherlands, \$35.67; Denmark, \$11; Greece, \$19; Switzerland, \$15.44; Austria-Hungary, \$10.68.

25. The public debt of the United States in 1873 was \$2,103,462,000, or about \$30 for each inhabitant.

26. The public debt of the United States in '96 is \$655,237,233, or about \$16 for each inhabitant.

27. In 1870 wages averaged \$306 for the year the country over.

28. In 1890 wages averaged \$484.

29. In 1870 commodities were considerably higher than they are today, and living was consequently more expensive.

30. In 1870 the wealth of the nation averaged for each inhabitant \$780.

31. In 1890 the wealth of the nation averaged for each inhabitant \$1,094.

32. In 1870 the acreage of improved farms in the United States was 188,000,000.

33. In 1890 the acreage of improved farms in the United States was 337,000,000.

34. The world's product of wheat in 1891 was 433,000,000 bushels.

35. The world's product of wheat in 1894 was 2,645,000,000 bushels—a sixfold increase within five years. This explains the accompanying decline in price.

36. For the year ended June 30, 1873, the United States exported \$522,479,922 worth of products and imported \$625,565,077. Balance against the United States, \$103,085,155.

37. For the year ended June 30, 1896, the United States exported \$882,000,938 worth of products and imported \$779,744,674. Balance in favor of the United States, \$102,256,264.

38. When a silver advocate tells you that we can get along without Europe, tell him that for the first seven months of 1896 Europe bought \$500,527,893 worth of our products, of which \$230,611,598 was in grain and \$141,935,464 in manufactured products.

39. When a free silver advocate tells you that the advantage which the mine owner would reap under free coinage is only an "incident," tell him that at today's price of silver the producers' profit on the 431,832,041 standard silver dollars coined since '73 would be about \$215,000,000—an average of over \$6,000,000 a year for twenty-three years.

40. When a silverite tells you that the government of the United States has never tried to issue silver dollars on their own account and that a trial of the 16 to 1 principle will prove that a silver dollar is worth as much as a gold dollar, tell him that you know better. Tell him that the United States government in 1873 issued 8,631,338 standard dollars, which contained 65,000,000 grains of pure silver than our present standard dollars, and which, nevertheless, may be purchased today at any coin broker's office for fifty-five cents apiece. Why? Because they were not given the benefit of the gold standard—Evening Bulletin.

MADISON, 1816:
"It is essential that the nation should possess a currency of equal value, credit and use wherever it may circulate."

THERE are no classes in this country; every workingman knows that without employes to do the labor the employes would be helpless. On the contrary, what will it profit an employe to engage in war fare against the man who uses his labor and pays him the wages on which he exists in return therefor? Labor and capital are absolutely dependent upon each other.

If the campaign of 1896 was a campaign of lying and deliberate deceit, the Bryan managers are doing all in their power to make this campaign a campaign of hypocrisy. An open and avowed liar is tolerable, and perhaps decent, compared with a sneaking hypocrite. An earnest man, though mistaken, may be respected. But a hypocrite can only earn the scorn and contempt of honest men.

The present aspect of the campaign, which points as clearly as is possible to the triumphant election of McKinley and Hobart, is already having its effect upon the business situation all over the country. Greater confidence is displayed in trade circles, and the mills and factories, which one after the other closed down owing to the depression which quickly followed the nomination of Bryan, are gradually opening their doors under the renewed hope that the Republican candidate will be elected in November and prosperity be again restored to the nation.

BRYAN'S BAD BREAK.

Indulges in a Vulgar Tirade
Against the Ministers.

THE CLERGYMEN PROTEST.

An Uncalled For Speech That
Will Lose Thousands of Votes.

IT WAS MIDSUMMER MADNESS.

It is Not Surprising That Rev. Francis B. Short, Who Heard Bryan's Utterances in Wilmington, Del., Should Appeal to His Brethren Everywhere to Register Their Protest in November by Voting For a Man Who is Too High in Thought and Piety to Make Such Speeches.

It is known that as soon as William J. Bryan reached Washington last week, after a hurray campaign through the west and south, he for the first time realized, after consultation with the leaders at his national headquarters, that his cause was utterly hopeless in the east, and that both the west and south were deserting his standard. One who accompanied him largely throughout his journey reports him as having left Washington looking ten years older than he did when he entered it, and that since then he has exhibited a degree of bitterness and violence in his harangues that could emanate only from despair.

This was clearly developed at Wilmington on Monday last when he launched out in one of the vilest tirades against the ministers of the country indiscriminately, because they have had the courage, in many instances, to declare for public and private honesty and the maintenance of public and private credit. The Wilmington News thus reports Mr. Bryan's brutal assault upon the ministers as a class delivered in that city:

"In his speech in the Auditorium last evening William J. Bryan, candidate of the Populist party for president, made a brutal, cowardly and unwarranted attack upon the ministers of the United States as a class. His denunciation of ministers of the Gospel was far more bitter and far more contemptible than the most savage utterances of Robert G. Ingersoll. Mr. Bryan said in effect that more bitterness had been shown by ministers of the Gospel, as a class, against the advocates of free silver than had been shown by the politicians on the platform, and that it was not that they had so much attacked free silver as that they had shown their general disregard for the interests of the people."

"He said the ministers were in league with the monopolists, that they lived in ease, opulence and luxury; that they were unacquainted with and had no regard for the condition and welfare of their flocks; that such a condition was not one which ministers of the gospel ought to occupy; that they should be ready and anxious to give their fellow-men a helping hand; that ministers should be made to feel that it was a part of their duty to share the burdens of the needy ones of the congregation; that they had, however, no regard for the condition of their people, thinking more and solely of their own comfort and condition; that they were in their work for what they got out of it, and that the ministers made up a selfish class, and more along that line too contemptible to be printed."

There were several ministers in the audience who heard this vulgar tirade against the ministers of the country, and among them was Rev. Francis B. Short, pastor of the Harrison Street Methodist Episcopal church, of Wilmington, who, in a letter to The Press, speaking of Bryan's speech, says:

"His denunciation of clergymen was equally as uncalled for, uncharitable, censorious and malicious as were the most heathenish utterances of Robert Ingersoll, whom I heard speak in your city on May 23, in Walnut Street theater."

"Many auditors have since expressed their profound indignation for this undignified attack upon the cloth, and being an humble member of that honored body of men myself, I desire not only to enter my protest through our local papers, but also to ask my brethren from north to south and from east to west to register their protest in November next by voting for a man who is too high in thought and moral piety to thus denounce the greatest factor in preserving the peace and elevating the moral standard of our country."

Such a speech made by one who is a candidate for the highest civil trust of the world, could not have been conveyed by any other than one who is disesteemed in mind and felt that his own defeat was inevitable. It was midsommer madness, even if he believed it, thus to attack the great organized agency of our religion and our civilization, for the pulpit confessedly gives the highest standard of effort in the prom. 'ion not only of religion, but of the best civilization, and for the maintenance of public and private integrity and law and order.

It is not surprising that Rev. Mr. Short, who heard the utterances of Bryan at Wilmington, appeals to his brethren of every

persuasion "to register their protest in November next by voting for a man who is too high in thought and moral piety to thus denounce the greatest factor in preserving the peace and elevating the moral standard of our country."—Philadelphia Times.

MADISON, 1816:
"It is essential that the nation should possess a currency of equal value, credit and use wherever it may circulate."

Omission in the Itinerary.
The men who have designed Bryan's itinerary have neglected to provide for a journey to the headquarters of Salt Creek. But the omission is not important. The rest of us will attend to that feature in November.—Chicago Tribune.

IT'S AN OLD STORY.

A Few Facts About Hard Times and Good Times.

A great many people seem to think these hard times are something new and that the country has never seen the like before. But these people have not read their country's history carefully or they would know better. They would also learn that neither free silver nor free gold had ever yet cured the poverty and hard times that have always followed Democratic revenue tariffs. Away back in 1816 we tried a revenue tariff. In speaking of the effect of that tariff Henry Clay said that if he were called upon to name seven years of the most widespread disaster this country had ever seen he would say the seven years following the adoption of the revenue tariff of 1816.

In 1824 the policy of protection was restored and at once prosperity began to return.

In 1897 a revenue tariff was again tried with disastrous results and general bankruptcy.

The people quickly repented of their folly, and in 1842 a protective tariff was again adopted, and it soon brought such prosperity that in 1844 even the Democrats claimed that Polk was a better tariff man than Henry Clay and had inscribed on their banner "Polk, Dallas and the tariff of 1842."

Clay was beaten by Polk—the people believed the Democratic promises as they did in 1842—and in 1846 the Democrats gave them "a tariff for revenue only" and a few years later, in 1857, a further reduction of the tariff brought on another period of hard times nearly as bad as we now have.

In 1861 the Republicans enacted a protective tariff again which continued with a few changes until 1894. During this long period, despite the losses sustained in the great rebellion, this country was in the enjoyment of such prosperity as the civilized world had never before witnessed.

During this long period the generation that had had experience with Democratic financial legislation had nearly all died off and a new generation, ignorant of the baleful effects of Democratic tariffs, had come upon the stage and in 1892 concluded to try the quality of Democratic promises. The results we are now experiencing and none of us enjoys them. We are in a bad plight and want to get out of it by the shortest road. That road is not by free silver, however. There is a well tested and proven method of counteracting the effects of Democratic revenue tariffs that has never failed, and that is a prompt return to a good protective tariff. Sound, honest money is also essential to prosperity, but we have it now and only need to stick to it and add a little good Republican protection and we will soon be on the road to prosperity again. Cast your ballots for McKinley, sound money and protection and good times will come again for a long, long stay.—Bedford Inquirer.

East and West Think Alike.
We are not of those who imagine that these emphatic eastern verdicts are going to solidify the west for Bryan. The American people think pretty much alike east and west, the best of 'em.—Springfield Republican.

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A Protest Against Gold Democrats.
ALBANY, Oct. 3.—It is expected that Calvin J. Hixon, secretary of the Democratic state committee, will file with the secretary of state a protest against the placing of the word "Democratic" as a part of the name of the gold Democratic party to be used at election time. The name selected by them is "The National Democratic Party," and the protest is founded upon a clause in the new ballot law which provides that no two political parties or any faction of a political party can use the name or "substantially" the same device, emblem or party name. No matter what the state secretary's decision may be, the question will be carried to the courts for adjudication.

An Evil That Will Bring Good.
Plenty of time for thought is a good thing, under some circumstances. In 1891-'92, under the McKinley law and before the election of a free trade administration, when all our mills were running and all the people at work, we were all too busy to think, and so the prophets of the glories of free trade had things their own way.

MEANS HARD TIMES.

Bryan's Election Would Close
the Few Factories Now
Operating.

GLASS TRADE SUFFERING.

Bad Business Makes It Necessary
to Run on the Present Scale.

VIEWS OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

It is Not the Glass Industry Alone That Is Affected—Every Class of Business and Manufacturing Has Felt the Devastating Hand of Hard Times—An Honest Belief That the Election of Mr. Bryan Would Cause a General Shutdown of the Glass Factories.

No call has yet been issued for a second conference of representatives of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada and the National Green Glass Vial and Bottle Manufacturers' association to arrange a wage scale for the blast of 1896-97. It is now generally thought that such a call will not be issued until some time next month, and perhaps not until after the November election. In the meantime the uneasiness existing in the glass trade continues, and there is no evidence of a favorable change in the near future. The factories now in operation, while they are few in number, are mainly at work with non-union hands, the union operators refusing to accept the schedule of wages being paid to the blowers who are not connected with their organization.

On Monday the Philadelphia Bulletin contained a local article giving a review of the glass industry from the standpoint of the union blowers. Their opinions to a great extent are directly in conflict with the arguments made by the manufacturers, who are just as firmly convinced that they are in the right as they are that some of the blowers' statements are in the wrong.

"In the first place," said a representative manufacturer this morning, "I will say that the glass industry is in a decidedly unsatisfactory condition at present, and there is no indication that business prospects will become brighter at an early date. I have started work in one factory at non-union rates. I was compelled to. There were orders that made it necessary for me to begin operations at once. They were not extensive orders, and yet they were imperative—so much so that I was obliged to start operations at once or refuse the orders. They will keep the factory running for a short time only, and after that I do not know what will be done, for there are no other orders in sight. In case of Bryan's election I believe that a general shutdown will ensue."

"Now, regarding the union. It would have been a financial impossibility to have started work on those few contracts while paying the union scale of wages. I would have been pleased to have paid the union schedule had there been anything to warrant such a payment, but conditions are such that it would have been a clear loss of money at the contract prices, which would have been filled unhesitatingly by others in case I declined to accept the orders. The union scale of wages is excessive. It has been too high for several years. Union men always ask for increased wages, but they never suggest anything in the nature of reductions. For the class of work performed they are probably the best paid men in the country today. The period of business and financial depression that has been upon us for months finds no consideration with the union men. They are far advanced wages, and yet they must be aware of the fact that the trade of the country is in distress. It is not the glass industry alone that is affected. Every class of business and manufacturing has felt the devastating hand of hard times."

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Our Grand Old State.
Republicans of Pennsylvania claim 500,000 plurality for McKinley. Pennsylvania should do better than that since Tillman has stumped the commonwealth.—Springfield Journal.

Those who have been predicting that Pennsylvania would give McKinley 400,000 majority probably knew all the time that Tillman was to speak in that state.—Kansas City Journal.

Since Tillman made his speaking tour in Pennsylvania political prophets are predicting that that state will give McKinley 600,000 majority. Can Tillman be in the pay of the Republican committee?—Wheeling Intelligencer.

Raise in Cotton, Decline in Silver.
Why don't the free silverites explain why cotton in the past three weeks jumped from 6.62 cents a pound to 8.44 cents, while silver declined in the same period over three cents an ounce?—Chattanooga Times.

BE IT GOLD; BE IT SILVER?

History of the World's Coinage Act During the Last Twenty-five Years.

The facts embraced in the following calendar embrace the history of the world, as related to coinage, for the last quarter of a century.

- 1871—Germany adopted a gold standard.
- 1873—Belgium suspended standard silver coinage.
- 1873—Holland suspended silver coinage.
- 1873—Denmark adopted a gold standard.
- 1873—Germany demonetized silver coins.
- 1873—Norway adopted a gold standard.
- 1873—Sweden adopted a gold standard.
- 1873—United States suspended free coinage of silver dollars.
- 1874—The Latin Union limited their silver coinage.
- 1875—Suspension of silver coinage in Italy.
- 1875—Switzerland declined to coin her quota of silver under the Latin Union.
- 1875—Suspension of silver coinage on account of Dutch colonies.
- 1876—France suspended the coinage of silver.
- 1877—Finland adopted the gold standard.
- 1878—The Latin Union suspended coinage of silver except subsidiary coins.
- 1878—United States resumed coinage of the silver dollar, but on government account.
- 1879—Austria-Hungary suspended the free coinage of silver.
- 1880—Egypt adopted a gold standard.
- 1880—Roumania adopted the single gold standard.
- 1890—United States suspended coinage of silver dollars and began purchase of bullion.
- 1891—Gold standard adopted in Tunis.
- 1892—Austria-Hungary adopted the gold standard.
- 1893—Mints of India closed to the free coinage of silver.
- 1893—United States suspended purchase of silver bullion.
- 1895—Russia decided to coin 100,000,000 gold roubles.
- 1895—Chile adopted the gold standard.
- 1895—Costa Rica adopted the gold standard.
- 1873-1881-1892—Three international conferences held to try to re-establish the use of silver.

During the last period the United States largely increased her full legal tender silver, in the face of a decline of 50 per cent. in its value, and was obliged to suspend silver coinage. It will be seen that the action of the various nations has been uniformly in one direction, that of affirming the gold standard.

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The Best Money for Wages.

A large proportion of our workmen of mature years have had an instructive experience that lowering value of any so-called dollar legal tender of payment for their wages is a lowering that is compensated to everybody else before compensation reaches them.

It is a lowering that lifts the prices of all commodities before it lifts the rates of their wages. A cheaper dollar for workmen of the United States means a poorer dollar.

The daily wages of our workmen and working women are by far the larger, by far the most important aggregate of wealth to be affected by the degradation of the dollar, or of any legal tender equivalent of the dollar. All other aggregates of wealth, the accumulations of capitalists, which can only obtain profitable use by being turned over daily in the wages of workmen and the employment of the capitalists of their industry—all other aggregates of wealth which remain unemployed in the payment of wages of the day, the month, the year—are not to be compared in their sum to this gigantic sum.

It is this gigantic sum, the wages of labor, which is assailed by every policy which would make the dollar of the fathers worth less than its weight in gold. The debt of the United States, large as it is, is a wart beside that mountain.—Daniel Manning, Democratic secretary of the treasury, in 1888.

Don't Practice What They Preach.

The leaders of the free silver party have been exposed as ardent hypocrites. They advocate free silver coinage, profess great indignation for what they call the crime against silver, and berate with all the invective they can command those who do not coincide with their views. One of their leaders, Senator Stewart, of Nevada, who owns silver mines, makes his contracts payable in gold. Another of their notorious advocates, the infamous Albig, has the losses of his houses in Chicago made payable in gold; and now, shipping contracts of their candidate for vice president, Arthur Sewall, have been presented showing that he has all his contracts payable in gold. These are facts not questionable, for proofs have been too abundant and clear for even denial. Do they propose to have silver for the poor man, depreciated to half the value of a true dollar? Are not such facts sufficient to show the base hypocrisy?—Everett Press.

The newspaper that will please every body all the time will not be published this side of the New Jerusalem.

THEY VISIT MCKINLEY.

Five Hundred Strong They Journey to Canton on Tuesday.

The excursionists who left Bellefonte Tuesday evening, on a visit to Major McKinley, reached their destination at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, Philadelphia time, eight o'clock, Western time. There was no incident along the route to mar the pleasure of the trip, except the storm, they were however, ahead of the worst part of that. On their arrival it was raining and rained most of the day. Ex-Mayor Cassidy (Bob Cassidy) as his friends in Centre County, familiarly call him, was on hand to greet the train, and as other Centre County people now residents of Canton. On account of the rain it was deemed impracticable to receive the delegation on the McKinley lawn, and it was arranged to have the reception held in the Tabernacle. In speaking of the arrival of the Bellefonte boys, the *Repository* of that place says:

The visitors announced to come from Bellefonte Pa., arrived early, their special train of nine coaches steaming into Ft. Wayne depot about eight o'clock. Rain was then pouring down in torrents, and the detachments of the Canton troop and reception committee organized a hasty march for the tabernacle. Major McKinley was apprised of their early arrival, and as soon as he could arrange, was driven to the Tabernacle to receive the visitors.

The delegation, numbering between four and five hundred people, came from Centre Co., which was the first in the contest for the nomination to instruct for McKinley, a fact which was made conspicuous in the banners carried. Many residents of Canton are natives of Centre county, Pa., and were on hand to greet their old neighbors and friends.

When Major McKinley arrived at the Tabernacle, Robert Cassidy made an introductory speech in his usual happy vein. County Chairman W. E. Gray was introduced as spokesman, for the delegation and said in substance, that he was glad to introduce so enthusiastic a delegation from Centre County Pa., which had been the first county of the Keystone state to instruct for McKinley when the contest for the St. Louis nomination was on. He said Major McKinley would have 500 majority in Centre County, and that he has and will continue to have their enthusiastic support in the national contest. The people of Pennsylvania, he said had been looking forward eagerly and expectantly to his elevation to the high office of president, and they firmly believe that when that is accomplished the great, doctrines of the republican party, protection, sound money and supremacy of law will be fully and lastingly established.

He dwelt upon the diversified industries of Centre county and the city of Bellefonte, and said that farmers, coal miners, quarrymen and iron workers were largely represented in the delegation. He closed his remarks by assuring Major McKinley that Pennsylvania would give him 300,000 plurality.

In reply to Mr. Gray, Major McKinley made an earnest, neighboring address, complimenting the visitors on their state, its resources and its people. His sentiments were warmly applauded and the enthusiasm of the callers seemed not to have been waned in the least through a night of travel and a march through the rain. The handshaking and personal greetings were very hearty, and the Pennsylvanians seemed greatly pleased with their pilgrimage.

The services in the Tabernacle after the arrival of McKinley lasted about one hour, after that the boys looked about the town, as well as they could in such inclement weather, at eleven o'clock that night, they started again for home, arriving at Bellefonte this Thursday morning at 8.45. All seemed well pleased with the trip. John Sourbeck catered for the boys and kept them well supplied with hot coffee, sandwiches and other eatables, which was a great convenience.

MAJOR MCKINLEY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Gray and My Fellow Citizens:—It gives me very great pleasure to meet and greet at my home my fellow citizens of Centre county, Pa. Centre county has been one of the counties of Pennsylvania from which Stark county, which is in this state, has recruited a considerable portion of its population. It was unnecessary, therefore, for Mr. Cassidy to assure me that I was able to speak to an extraordinary body of men, knowing as I do the excellent character of Centre county people who live in Stark county. [Applause] I am glad to address the citizens of the county of Pennsylvania that has furnished so many distinguished men to the public service. It was my honor to be personally acquainted with the old war governor, Andrew G. Curtin, [applause] with whom I served for a time in the national house of representatives. It has been my privilege to know for years Governor Beaver [great applause] as well as Governor Hastings. Both of them has spoken from this platform many, many times, and no speakers ever came to this city who have been more welcome or who have been favored with larger audiences than these two distinguished citizens of your county. I am glad to meet the citizens of the great republic a state of the great American union. [Applause] Whatever other states may have done in the past your glorious old commonwealth has always been true to the doctrines of the republican party, and in every national contest has been true to republican cause. A visit from Pennsylvanians is always enjoyed by me. [Applause]

NASAL CATARRH

LOCAL DISEASE

and the result of colds and sudden climatic changes.

It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is applied directly into the nostrils.

ELY'S CREAM BALM.

Opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, restores the sense of taste and smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is applied directly into the nostrils.

ELY'S CREAM BALM.

Opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, restores the sense of taste and smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York

plause.] I like that old state. My ancestors came from it and I have for you a feeling of kinship. I know your great resources. I know your wonderful manufacturing achievements. I know the wealth of your state and its splendid citizenship, and I am always glad to be assured by Pennsylvanians that in this great national contest for public honor, public and private honesty, for the supremacy of law and order, for good government and good politics and good morals, your great state will lead in the triumphant march for republican principles. [Great applause and cries of that's right.] I have often wondered in Pennsylvania's powerful influence for stability, conservatism and prosperity in the union, and its great strength and self-supporting capacity as a commonwealth in that union were properly appreciated. Her agriculture, commerce and manufacturing, while independent in one sense, have always been mutually independent, beneficial and helpful. The whole community has profited by each and all of them. This has been the case ever since its settlement of pioneer days, and under its wise system of political economy not created or fostered by the creed of visionaries, but that of plain, sensible, practical men. It is more apparent to-day than ever. By the census of 1880, I have noted, as doubtless you have noted, that you have farm values in Pennsylvania in your 20,000,000 acres of land \$975,000,000, or an average valuation of more than \$47 an acre of the whole state. Your products, more than \$129,000,000, or an average yield in proper times when prices were good, of \$6 per acre. While your manufactures which benefit and enrich the farmers, have annual pay roll or reward of labor, or \$134,000,000, which would mean that your farmers would have from them, if they furnished all the breadstuffs and other farm products that laborers consume nearly \$50 per acre each, and every one of which is prosperous when business is good and all are embarrassed when business is bad. No other similar reward to husbandry is presented anywhere; and I make no apology my fellow-citizens, for urging a like policy everywhere or for having always endeavored to the extent of my best efforts to continue this wise system under which you have such splendid results in the state of Pennsylvania. [Great cheering.] Call it the Pennsylvania system if you will—it only does honor to Pennsylvania and her statesmanship—for it benefits all our laborers and farmers in all parts of the American union. [Applause and cries of "That's right."] Why should we not do all our work and spend all our wages at home, giving to both farmers and working men the richest rewards for their labor of any country under the sun? [Great applause and cries of "That's the stuff."] Answer that my fellow citizens. [Applause and cries of "Give us protection."] My greatest concern, my chief object in this, as in every campaign, is to drive from our shores distress and want and misery, and lift up those who are bowed down and bring to those who are in want work and prosperity. [Applause.] And I will never view with any tolerance any system which has a different object towards any American citizen anywhere within the limits of our great republic. [Great applause and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley!"]

The other question involved in this campaign is the reactionary policy of free silver, which I need hardly mention to a Pennsylvania audience, to the people of honest Quaker descent, who love honesty and practice it. [Applause.] One of the injurious effects from the mere advocacy of free silver, and which is too little noted, is that it makes it harder to induce many who would otherwise invest to enter into legitimate public and private enterprises. There is a waiting, and a distrust on every hand. Men do not know what the future has in store for them. That is particularly observable in cities which are endeavoring to sell their bonds to make public improvements. Many cities anticipate the collection of taxes for the purpose of making public improvements. The very threat of free silver is stopping the sale of city bonds in every part of the country. This loss falls with peculiar force upon laborers everywhere. Cities can ordinarily make improvements if they can borrow money; if they can't borrow money, they can't make improvements; hundreds and thousands of laboring men who depend upon this class of work for their daily bread are deprived of the employment. During the hard times of the past three years many of our cities have taken care of our unemployed by engaging in such public improvements, but this is now brought to a sudden stop, and is entailing further loss to laborers and adding distress to their homes. Then again, men engaged in great productive enterprises find it difficult, if not quite impossible in times like the present, to secure enough money to conduct their business. Men will not part with

their money unless they have reasonable assurance of its safe return. The trouble is that distrust is everywhere present. Confidence has been displaced by fear and apprehension. The whole business world is awaiting the settlement of the question of public and private honesty. When that is rightly settled on the side of conscience and good morals, confidence will come again, and with it money will circulate and business activity will appear.

Let it be once established that our monetary standard is not to be changed, that we are not to be put upon a silver basis, not to adopt the Mexican system of finance, but are to continue the political basis with gold, silver and paper, all equal credit, which is more than half of the capital of this or any other country, will be reinstated, we will once more in my judgement, enter upon a better era. [Great applause.]

My fellow citizens, I thank you for coming this morning. This year, as in every crisis in the history of the country, men of all parties are uniting together. Men who have been democrats, men who have belonged to other political parties in the past, loving their country and its honor more than the love party, are with us this year. We welcome them all standing together. I am quite sure that on the 3rd day of November the verdict will teach to the whole world that the American people love honesty and that the American government will maintain its financial honor at any cost. [Great applause.]

As a better idea of the vast work done in the Pennsylvania synod a cursory statement of the statistics as reported last year might be interesting. Throughout the synod there was contributed for home missions the enormous sum of \$210,910, for foreign missions \$178,584, education \$28,998, Sunday school work \$30,853, church erection \$51,863, relief fund \$30,085, freed men \$36,986, synodical aid \$21,030, aid for colleges \$18,835, general assembly \$18,088, congregational \$2,195,351, miscellaneous \$217,303; a total of \$3,042,303. In addition to the above the Sunday schools contributed to the various branches of work \$109,100, making a total of \$3,211,210. The above more plainly than anything else shows the magnitude of the work done for the cause of the Christian religion by the Presbyterians of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. In the entire field there are 24 presbyteries, and of this number Philadelphia is the largest with 139 ministers, 74 churches, 32,546 members, and contributions amounting to \$607,675 or a little more than one-fifth of all the money raised in the synod. Pittsburgh is next in rank with 99 ministers, 71 churches, 18,046 members and contributions aggregating \$363,655. The total of money raised in the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh presbyteries is over one-third of the entire amount contributed to the synod. The entire amount contributed to the synod by all 14 ministers, 17 churches and 1,384 members.

The committee of arrangements has most everything in readiness for the gathering in this place. The synod will be held in the Presbyterian church, which has a capacity of seating 900 or more. Every arrangement has been made for the entertainment of the delegates. For this purpose the following committee of ladies has been at work for some weeks past. Mrs. Austin O. Furst, Mrs. John P. Harris, Mrs. George L. Potter, Mrs. William Wilson, Mrs. Mira Humes and Mrs. Wm. Laurie. Already delegates have been elected from ten presbyteries in the synod but the entire number will not be elected until about a week or less before the convention of synod.

Election at State College.

The citizens of State College can now pride themselves on living in a borough, and they will soon have the privilege and convenience that must consequently follow. On Tuesday the first election for borough officers was held, and it was fraught with a great deal of interest. The following are the names of the men who have the honor of being the first elected officers: For Burgess—Theodore S. Christ. For council—W. A. Backout, H. A. Scuters, Frank B. Weaver, George C. Butts, A. A. Miller, S. S. Grieb, Jas. H. Holmes.

For School Directors—W. S. Gleen, A. F. Markle, Wm. Homan, Jas. Hoy, Frank Kennelly, J. P. Jackson.

For Overseer of Poor—W. S. Sweetser, Jas. Mingle.

For Auditor—Wm. Frear, B. H. Beaver, Wilton Way.

For Constable—David Fulton.

For High Constable—J. M. Rager.

For Tax Collector—B. F. Morgan.

Factories Resuming Work.

The Rhode Island Perkins Horsehoe Works at Valley Falls started up Monday after having been shut down more than two weeks.

The McBeth Lamp Chimney factory, at Elwood, Ind., which has been running at two-thirds capacity, started up in full on Wednesday, and will furnish work for 300 more hands.

About 700 employees of the carpet mills of Smith and Sons, in Yonkers, went to work on Monday morning.

A whale recently captured in Arctic waters was found to have imbedded in its side a harpoon that belonged to a whaling vessel that has been out of service nearly half a century.

Correspondence.

EDITOR DAILY NEWS:—

Your correspondent accompanied the Curtin band out to Mann's school house in Curtin township, on the evening of September 25th; the occasion was a mass meeting for "an honest dollar and a chance to earn it."

The large school house was packed to its utmost capacity.

John A. Daley presided, Wm. H. Lucas, John Mann, Wm. Robb, et al were vice presidents, and Charles Robb secretary.

The president delivered an appropriate opening address in which he contrasted the present condition with the prosperity of five years ago.

Col. W. F. Reeder was then introduced, but really he did not need any introduction to the Republicans of Curtin township, or in fact any other township in Centre county, for they have all heard him on former occasions. As soon as the cheering subsided the Colonel proceeded to define in a logical manner "The silver question," and every detail of this delusive question was made as plain as day by Col. Reeder.

In my experience attending political meetings I never before saw so much interest as I did in the attention paid to the speaker.

H. R. Curtin was the next speaker introduced by the president, but Harry, like the former speaker, did not need an introduction, for in his business life he had business transactions with almost every man in the township, and the hearty reception he received on this occasion showed that they were of the most cordial nature. Harry spoke for the ticket at large, after which he reviewed his course in the legislature, showing how, by complimentary votes for certain measures, he received the votes of the Philadelphia members for legislation of vital importance to Centre county.

A. V. Miller was the next speaker. His speech was brief and to the point and, like the former ones, was received with applause.

After some choice music by the band the meeting adjourned with three rousing and deafening cheers for the success of the entire Republican ticket in November next.

A prominent democrat of Bellefonte said to us a few days ago, that he had many times been a candidate for county offices, and was never afraid to take a fighting chance, as he had often done and won; but that he would not, under any circumstances, care to be a democratic candidate on the county ticket, this year. He said further, that the chance for an election never looked to him, to be so slim, as it is now, the boys are working hard but it is of no use, they might just as well save their time and money. This man could certainly see through a ladder. With the democratic party divided into 2 contending factions, with their local candidates advocating free silver, as they must do, if they would be regular. How can they expect the cordial support of the other faction of their party, who are for gold. It is true, their organ lately started in this city, puts up the regular local ticket and promises it, its support; but papers promise support, and voters support whom they please, and generally vote for men, representing as near as may be, the principles they believe in, even for local offices. We heard a candidate a few days ago, just at our office door, say to a man, he was soliciting for support, when the man said "I am not a free silver man" that is all right! said the candidate, I am for gold and silver; or as this same candidate said to another man, who said, he could not vote for him, because of his principles on the money issue, "well that is all right I am for gold, I am only fooling these fellows," which statement reaching the ears of some of the regulars, they said: we will show him, how much he will fool us. Our democratic friend first mentioned, saw these difficulties and as he has always fought campaigns, on square issues, he saw no reason to desire a place on local ticket this year; for with such dishonorable make shifts, nothing but certain defeat could be the result. When it comes to members of the legislature, it is important that the candidate, should be sound on the money question, for a United States Senator, is to be elected, and the majority of the people of this county, do not desire a Free silver Senator.

Autumn Arbor Day.

Dr. Schaeffer, superintendent of public instruction, on Tuesday issued a proclamation designating Friday, Oct. 23, as autumn Arbor Day and earnestly urging directors, superintendents, teachers and pupils to observe the day with appropriate exercises, both by the planting trees and the dissemination of information on the growth and care of trees and their value to present and future generations.



The Governor of North Carolina said "to the Governor of South Carolina"

Battle Ax

PLUG

"BATTLE AX" is the most tobacco, of the best quality, for the least money. Large quantities reduce the cost of manufacture, the result going to the consumer in the shape of a larger piece, for less money, than was ever before possible.

"A HAND SAW IS A GOOD THING, BUT NOT TO SHAVE WITH."

SAPOLIO

IS THE PROPER THING FOR HOUSE-CLEANING.

A BELLEFONTE MAN ROBBED.

Robbed While On a Pleasure Trip To Philadelphia—The Ten Dollars Arrested—The Victim Was Stripped—A Cowardly Deed—Lost All His Money and Hair Road Ticket.

We take the following from the Philadelphia Inquirer of Friday, relating the unfortunate experiences of one of Centre county's young men:

Furt C. Crider, of Bellefonte, who is stopping at the Central Avenue Hotel, went out to see the sights on Wednesday. He visited the Academy of Fine Arts and when he came out he was accosted by two men, who claimed to have met him before. They were congenial companions and promised to show him the town.

During their travels they reached an alley, and one of the two men suggested that they take a drink. He had a bottle of whisky. Crider was handed the bottle first and the three took several drinks from it. They had not gone very far before Crider felt sick.

Soon afterwards the men were seen to go through Crider's pockets and were arrested at Seventeenth and Callowhill streets. Crider was in such a condition that it was deemed advisable to send him to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, where he remained until yesterday morning. It was found that the whisky was drugged.

The prisoners were arraigned at City Hall yesterday and Crider and four other men testified against them.

Crider was robbed of a combination card case, diary and a sum of money. The card case was found on one of the prisoners.

The men, who gave their names as James Bradley, of No. 514 South Sixteenth street, and Geo. Johnson, of Ogle street, Manayunk, were committed to prison for trial.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, cures the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

A Double Tragedy.

Toledo, Oct. 1.—A double tragedy occurred about two miles out of Holgate, a small town west of here, on the Clover Leaf Road, last night. Mrs. J. P. Riker's family consists of herself, 17 year-old daughter and son, who was away from home when the murder and suicide occurred.

With the family for some time has resided Nathan E. Spellman, a charcoal burner. On Tuesday he went to Defiance with a load of charcoal and came home intoxicated. Mrs. Riker reproached him for it and for tracking mud into the house and they quarreled. All day yesterday he was drinking. Last night while the boy was away Mrs. Riker was out looking after the live stock, while the daughter Anna was ironing.

It is presumed Spellman renewed the quarrel and then beat the girl's brains out with a flatiron. Spellman then evidently undertook to take his own life by hanging. Falling in this he laid down on the bed, let his head hang over the side and cut his throat with a razor, the blood streaming all over the floor. He was dead when the mother came into the house, but the girl breathed for several hours, although she never gained consciousness.

The Daily Graphic prints a dispatch from Jerusalem, under the date of September 13, saying that Mon-signor Izmirlian, the former Armenian Patriarch who was recently sent into exile, had arrived there, accompanied by a military escort. The Mussulmans in the city, the dispatch says, were much excited.

It was rumored that it was the intention of the Armenians to blow up the Mosque of Omar, and all the Armenians were subjected to a search, which was conducted under the supervision of the police. The streets were patrolled by soldiers, and a strong force of guards was stationed about the mosque. The Christian inhabitants fear that a massacre is about to occur.

More Troops for Cuba.

Madrid, October, 1.—The government has decided to send 40,000 more troops to Cuba to reinforce the Spanish army in the island, and also to strengthen the forces in Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands with 2,000 and 3,000 men respectively.

A free pardon has been offered to all who have evaded service in the army, upon provision that they come and complete their terms of service.

Advices from Havana say the insurgents have executed the rebel leader, Rodriguez, by hanging. The result for the act is not stated.

TO MEET IN THIS CITY

The Presbyterian Synod to convene on October 15th.

A Bellefonte correspondent of the Altoona Tribune writes as follows: The Presbyterian Synod of Pennsylvania will meet in annual session in this place on October 15. The Pennsylvania Synod is one of the largest delegated ecclesiastical bodies in the world, embracing all of the Keystone state, West Virginia, and the Missions of West Africa and Zaca-tecas, Mexico. It has a representation of 1,071 ministers, 1,184 churches and 197,491 members, with an average Sunday school attendance of 207,228. The Synod will be made up of 116 ministerial and 94 elder delegates. Eleven years ago the Synod met in Bellefonte, but since that time it has increased its field of work considerably. Last year it was held at Butler. The present officers of the Synod are: Moderator, Rev. John V. Stockton, D. D., Erie, Pa.; vice moderator, Rev. Samuel W. Miller, D. D., Saltsburg; stated clerk and treasurer, Rev. Robert Hunter, D. D., of Philadelphia; permanent clerk, Rev. John J. Bea-com, Pittsburg.

The programme of arrangements for the Bellefonte meeting provides for the opening of the same by devotional services and the moderator's sermon. Following the calling of the roll and the choice of temporary clerks, the first business of importance will be the election of moderator and other officers for the ensuing year. Thus far there are no known candidates among the ministers for the position of highest prominence in the Synod, and there can be no prediction made as to who may be chosen. At the session last year the name of Rev. William Laurie, D. D., of this place, was brought forward, but he declined to allow his name to be used at that time, and as he is not a candidate this year it is not known whether the Synod will choose him or another. The report of the committee of arrangements, which consists of Rev. William Laurie, D. D., and Elders Judge James A. Beaver, James Harris, Austin O. Furst, J. C. Weaver, George L. Potter and Samuel Shaffer, will follow the election of officers, after which the newly chosen moderator will name his committees. The list of committees carried by the Synod is a very large one and the making up of the same no small task.

The remainder of Thursday morning will be taken up by the call of Presbyteries for the presentation of their records. Notwithstanding the fact that the past year has been one of great financial disturbance and depression, it is expected that the reports this year will show an increased growth in all branches of the church's work everywhere. The reports presented one year ago showed a remarkable work throughout the entire field of this Synod.

Thursday afternoon will be devoted to the report of the committee on Synodical Sustentation. The sustentation work of the Synod is among its largest labors. During 1895 there was expended in this work about \$30,000, aiding over one hundred ministers and a like number or churches. The amount of money expended was even less than the demand, and the committee for 1896 undertook to increase the contributions one half, so that their success and the work they have accomplished will form no unimportant feature of the proceedings of the coming synod. The order of business provides for the holding of a popular meeting Thursday evening in the interest of this branch of the work.

The first order on Friday morning will be the hearing of reports of committees on the various literary institutions. These include Lafayette college, Lincoln university, Pennsylvania College for Women, Washington and Jefferson College, Western Theological seminary and the Wilson Female College. No little interest will centre in the report of the special committee appointed to raise the sum of \$100,000 for the endowment of a new professorship in the Western Theological seminary. This is an end much and long desired by the college and synod, and if the committee has met with success, and they are deserving of considerable credit. The committee

tee is composed of Rev. Harvey Graeme Furbay, chairman; Rev. David R. Breed, Rev. V. Stockton Rev. R. H. Fulton and Elders Judge J. P. Sterrett, S. S. Marvin and S. P. Harbison. The remainder of the time Friday morning will be taken up with the necrological report.

The remainder of the work of the synod will consist in the hearing of the various reports of committees, of which there is a large number. The report of the special committee on the transfer of the Reading churches from the Lehigh to the North Philadelphia presbytery may occasion some little diversion. There was a committee on this matter the preceding year which reported favorable to doing so at the last meeting of the synod, but for some reason or other the report was rejected, and a new committee was appointed. In addition to the above regular routine work there always is considerable special work, the character of which is not known until it is brought up in the regular order of business and there is every likelihood of a very busy week for the ministers.

One question which is receiving considerable agitation in a number of the presbyteries and which will undoubtedly be brought before the synod for discussion and its action is the adoption of the Indiana plan of raising money for the home mission field, and a view to the keeping up of the salaries of all ministers laboring in that line of work to \$1,000 and for a more prompt payment of the same. As it is now the home mission branch of the church is woefully in debt, and under the present universal silver agitation, which it is alleged, is stopping the flow of contributions in all lines of work, the prospect is not very encouraging. Churches that are in debt may get still more involved and at the very best, the pay will be slower and more unsettled. However, the ministerial delegates will no doubt meet the issue in a thorough business-like way and settle it for the best interests of the church they represent.

Axe Man Correspondent.

Miss Elizabeth Butler of Muncy, after a very pleasant visit of two weeks, with her friend Miss Minerva Hoy, of this place, departed for home on Saturday.

Mr. Frank Hunter of this place, was very unlucky in losing his glasses. On Monday morning he went to the office, and while standing beside the pump box, in some way his glasses dropped from his pocket, on Tuesday morning Mr. Adam Hazel found about one half of them, the other part was gone.

Mr. H. K. Hoy, one of Centre county's most prosperous farmers, is having his apples picked this week and stored in eighteen separate bins, which he has prepared for them in the basement of his barn. Where at anytime he can get any kind of apples you may want without disturbing the rest which is a great saving to both time and labor.

Mr. G. S. Piper, formerly of Bellefonte, but now of Pittsburg, spent Sunday with his father-in-law Mr. H. K. Hoy. —W. H. Musser of Lamb street, received a letter to-day from his son C. Dale Musser, who is a student on the Penna. school ship Saratoga. Says the boys are all well. The letter was written on board the vessel in the Harbor of Gibraltar, Spain, which is located in the Mediterranean Sea. The letter was dated Sept. 15th he says they had a rough sea from Havre France, to this place, he says they can see across into the land and country of Morocco, and Algeria. They expected to go from there to Malaga, Spain and then return home to Philadelphia when they expect to arrive towards the last of Oct.

—During the recent big storm in Washington, D. C., Nelson A. Lucas, formerly of this place, narrowly escaped serious injury by being hit by a falling awning pole. It struck him on the arm, severely bruising it. If the blow had fallen on his head it is possible he would have been killed.

—George Barnum, brother of the late P. T. Barnum, was murdered in his hut near Harrison, Mich., where for years he had lived as a hermit.

—Mr. Adam Herkimer, an aged resident of Williamsport, died at his home in that city last Thursday and was buried on Saturday. Mr. Herkimer formerly resided in this city, and has many friends here who will be pained to hear of his death.

—The Christian Endeavor Society held a very successful "What is It?" social in the [Presbyterian] chapel last night. It was very largely attended and all who were there enjoyed themselves immensely.

The Marriageable Age.

Regarding the coinage question as substantially settled and the tariff question postponed, the New York Herald has addressed itself to the discussion of the great social problem, "At what age should women marry?"

This, however, appears to us a question that admits of very easy answer. A woman should marry at whatever age she has an opportunity to marry with advantage. Such an opportunity may come early or it may not come till late, it does not often happen that the woman can select the occasion according to her idea of the proper age, and for that reason we should doubt the utility of this discussion.

It is doubtless true that the average age of marriage has advanced within a generation or two. This is partly because the girl's education is extended over more years than formerly, and partly because the men are not ready to marry as soon. It takes longer to make a start in life or to reach the point where a man feels that he can undertake a domestic establishment. At the same time the young women have acquired more interest and opportunities and do not always think of marriage as then one essential end, so that the roses often remain ungathered much longer than our grandmothers would have seen fit.

Can anybody undertake to say at what age women should marry? It is a question for herself. Assuming that she has reached maturity and that she has not passed into senility, the proper time for her to marry is when she is sought in marriage by a man whom she surely loves, whom she honors and respects and who will give her honor and respect in return, together with a fitting maintenance. If such marriage comes to her early, so much the happier; if late, it may be even happier still. The proper sort of woman is always at the proper age.

Cherry Stone Curiosities.

There is a cherry stone at the Salem (Mass.) museum which contains one dozen silver spoons. The stone itself is of the ordinary size but the spoons are so small that their shape and finish can only be well distinguished by the microscope. Dr. Oliver gives an account of a cherry stone on which were carved 124 heads so distinctly that the naked eye could distinguish those belonging to popes and kings by their aiglets and crowns. It bought in Prussia for \$15,000 and thence conveyed to England, where it was considered an object of so much value that its possession was disputed and it became the object of a suit in chancery.

Additional Land at Gettysburg Needed.

The United States Government has filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court, asking in behalf of the United States, to have condemned five additional tracts of land in Cumberland township, Adams county, needed in preserving the Gettysburg battlefield. The tracts were occupied by the infantry, cavalry and artillery on the 1, 2, and 3 days of July A. D. 1863.

The tracts of land are deemed necessary by the Secretary of War for the preservation and marking of the lines of battle of the Union and Confederate Armies at Gettysburg, and of opening, improving and repairing necessary roads and avenues on said battlefield.

—Some of the citizens of Bellefonte may think the Y. M. C. A. in a bad condition. If so, they will no doubt be surprised at the following facts, which a writer on the DAILY NEWS learned Thursday from Secretary Cota: This has been the most prosperous year in the last five; they have raised over \$1,700, paying their annual expenses of \$1,200 and \$500 on their debt. This is certainly encouraging. The Y. M. C. A. is a worthy institution and deserves the encouragement of the people. We are glad to hear they are doing so well.

—The fine wood carving that is being done for the remodeled Humes house, corner of Allegheny and Howard streets, is being done at the Phillipsburg Furniture Company's plant.

Why They Were Refused.

A number of persons applied to Judge Love, who is holding court in Clearfield this week, for their naturalization papers on Monday. When asked about the constitution of the United States they knew nothing of it, and could not even tell who was president of the United States. When asked who made the laws they replied: "The court and lawyers." They were refused. Judge Love has set an example worthy of imitation.

City of Corry Chartered.

Harrisburg, Oct. 2.—Governor Hastings this afternoon chartered the city of Corry, Erie county. The city was originally chartered in 1859 under a special act, and, until to-day, did not accept the provisions of the general Corporation act of 1874, which enlarges its provisions and gives it more municipal advantages.

H. A. Hall of Elk County Declines to Serve.

The papers, last Monday announced the withdrawal from the democratic ticket as a candidate for presidential elector, for this 28th Congressional district. Harry Alvan Hall Esq., of Elk county. In his letter withdrawing his name as a candidate, he says in part: "I have been a life long democrat. The platform adopted by the recent so-called Democratic convention at Chicago is opposed to everything the Democratic party has stood for, everything it has taught and declaration it has made in the past."

"It is not the platform of a Democratic convention, but of a convention of socialists masquerading under the name, a convention composed of men who are not Democrats, but who by false pretenses succeeded in having themselves elected as delegates to a democratic convention in order to destroy the party and to deny the principles upon which it was founded at the same time taking possession of its organization. The machinery of the party to-day is in the hands of the representatives of the revolutionary element of our population. Its candidate is preaching the gospel of hate, sowing the seeds of enmity between the rich and poor and striving to array the employed in hostility to the employer."

"We are approaching a crisis in our affairs more dangerous than any we have ever encountered as a Nation: It can only be averted by vigorous, unselfish and patriotic action on the part of every honest thinking citizen. I regard it the duty of all such to publicly express their sentiments and to spare no efforts until the day of election to avert the threatened disaster. If the Democratic organization and policy are to be controlled by the agitators and disorganizers of society, who are willing to teach the doctrines of anarchy and repudiation for political aggrandizement, there is no longer any place in the party for me."

"I believe the welfare of the country—for the present at least—will be best served by the election of the Republican candidate, and I intend to vote for Maj. McKinley and to render every assistance that lies in my humble power to the success of his campaign."

"This campaign is not between the Republican party upon the one side and the Democratic party on the other, as we have heretofore understood the terms. It is a battle in which the forces of law, so called order and patriotism are arrayed against those of anarchy, dishonesty and disorder. With those who would take from the thrifty the accumulations of honest effort for the benefit of the thrifless I have no sympathy, and feel a supreme acquiescence in the action of the Chicago convention would be an act for which I should forever forfeit my self-respect, for I should regard success upon such a platform as the greatest misfortune that could befall the Nation."

Another Fire at Nittany.

The large barn on the farm of George Piper on the turnpike about two miles above Furst's mill was totally destroyed by fire Thursday night together with all the contents. The loss is estimated at \$2,000 and is fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown but it is believed to be incendiary. This fire, being the third one in Nittany valley within a short period, strengthens the fears of the farmers in that section that they are being preyed upon by incendiaries.

With the barn was burned a large tobacco shed which was filled with hay. The season's crop and all the implements were also consumed.

—J. W. Gephart, superintendent of the Central Railroad of Pennsylvania, is now negotiating with the proper parties to have the Princeton and State College foot ball game played on the Hecla Park Athletic grounds on Saturday, October 31st. If he is successful in getting them there it will be quite a drawing card.

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple, practical, and profitable idea? Write JOHN WADSWORTH & CO., 100 N. 3rd St., New York, for their \$2.00 prize offer and list of two hundred suggestions wanted.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

READ DOWN.	Nov. 18, 1896.	READ UP.
No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
7:30 a.m. Bellefonte	10:10 a.m. Pottsville	10:00 a.m. Pottsville
7:44 a.m. N. York	9:55 a.m. N. York	9:40 a.m. N. York
7:59 a.m. Harrisburg	9:50 a.m. Harrisburg	9:40 a.m. Harrisburg
8:14 a.m. Lancaster	9:45 a.m. Lancaster	9:30 a.m. Lancaster
8:29 a.m. York	9:40 a.m. York	9:25 a.m. York
8:44 a.m. Gettysburg	9:35 a.m. Gettysburg	9:20 a.m. Gettysburg
8:59 a.m. Carlisle	9:30 a.m. Carlisle	9:15 a.m. Carlisle
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Philadelphia Sleeping Car attached to East bound train from Williamsport at 11:30 p.m. and west-bound from Philadelphia at 11:30 p.m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

For the whole family
Lively Liver, Pure Blood, Complexion, Perfect Health in
Cascarets
CATHARTIC CURE
NEVER GRIPE
NEVER SICKEN
NEVER WEAKEN.
25c
10c
Purely vegetable, eat like candy, never fail to induce a natural action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Absolutely guaranteed to cure constipation or your money refunded. 10, 25 or 50c. All druggists. Sample and book free. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO OR NEW YORK.

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED CURE
TOBACCO HABIT
Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 30,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak patient man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet, "Don't Touch Your Pipe and Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee and free sample. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

Rally Round The Flag
—FOR—
Sound Money, National Honor, Home Prosperity

The New York Weekly Tribune

The Leading National Republican Family Newspaper.

Will make a vigorous and relentless fight through the Presidential campaign, for principles which will bring prosperity to the entire country.

Its campaign news and discussions will interest and should be read by every American citizen.

We Furnish The Republican and 'New York Tribune'

1 Year for \$1.50. Cash in Advance.

Address all orders to The Republica n

Write your name and address on a postal card, send it to Geo. W. Best, Tribune Building, New York City, and a sample copy of the "New York Weekly Tribune" will be mailed to you.

Bellefonte Republican.

The Best Advertising Medium in Central Pennsylvania.

A forty-eight column paper devoted to the interests of the Republican party. Published at Bellefonte, Pa., at \$1.50 per annum. BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	5m	6m	1y
One inch (12 lines this type).....	\$ 5	\$ 8	\$ 12
Two inches.....	10	15	20
Three inches.....	15	20	25
Four inches.....	20	25	30
Quarter column.....	12	15	18
Half column.....	20	25	30
One column.....	35	45	55

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

Advertisements due after the first insertion. Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion unless otherwise agreed, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial notices, in our local columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion. Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, \$5 per annum. All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Advertisers, and especially Advertising Agents, are respectfully informed that no notice will be taken of orders to insert advertisements at less rates than the above, nor will any notice be given to orders of parties unknown to the publisher, unless accompanied by the cash.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

The National Ticket.

For President.
WILLIAM McKINLEY,
of Ohio.

For Vice President,
GARRETT A. HOBERT,
Of New Jersey.

State Ticket.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE
GALUSHA A. GROW,
of Susquehanna.

SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT,
of Erie.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE,
JOSEPH WHARTON,
Philadelphia.

ALEXANDER E. PATTON,
of Allegheny.

ETR. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Mercer.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS
WILLIAM C. ARNOLD,
Of Clearfield County.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
H. R. CURTIN.

P. E. WOMELSDORFF,
FOR SHERIFF.

A. V. MILLER,
FOR TREASURER.

HARRISON KLINE,
FOR REGISTER.

J. E. RICKARD,
FOR RECORDER.

G. W. FISHER,
FOR COMMISSIONER.

M. F. RIDDLE,
T. W. FISHER,
FOR AUDITOR.

G. G. FINK,
J. D. WAGNER,
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.

JESSE CLEAVER,
FOR CORONER.

DR. M. J. LOCKE.

Gold or Silver.

On receipt of ten cents, cash or stamps, a generous sample will be mailed of the most popular Catarrh and Hay Fever Cure (Ely's Cream Balm) sufficient to demonstrate its great merit.

ELY BROTHERS,
56 Warren St., New York City.

Since 1861 I have been a great sufferer from catarrh. I tried Ely's Cream Balm and to all appearances am cured. Terrible headaches from which I had long suffered are gone. W. J. Hitchcock, late Major U. S. Vol. and A. A. Gen., Buffalo, N. Y.

Last year the people of the United States spent \$20,000,000 for chewing gum, and \$70,000,000 for bicycles.

That Englishman who married the spirit of his long deceased sweetheart in Cincinnati need never fear that he will be sued for desertion or non-support.

Aaron Embrick, of Sugar Valley caught a large bear in a trap a few nights ago. The bear was captured at a point on the mountain known as the fourth gap.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN or women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary, \$750, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discover of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, itching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25 cents in stamps. Trial package free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Don't forget the Campaign Ball to be held in the new armory. Friday Oct. 23. It is a splendid affair, well worth patronizing. It is to be given by the Coleville Band. Price of admission will be 50 cents. Go and patronize the band boys.

Thrilling Story of the Runaway Train at Sand Patch Tunnel.

Connellsville, Pa., Oct. 2.—At 9 o'clock this evening four unknown tramps had been taken out of the Baltimore and Ohio wreck at Philson station. Tramps who are now in the Western Maryland hospital say that at least 15 more bodies are buried beneath the debris. They were riding in the car ahead of the one in which the injured tramps were, and nothing has been seen or heard from them since the wreck occurred.

The injured trainmen, none of whom are very seriously hurt, were brought to their homes here this evening. They are W. J. Zane, engineer, and Thomas Owens, fireman, of east-bound train 74, and brakeman John Cornell. Their story of the runaway train and the wreck is thrilling.

The train left Sand Patch shortly after midnight Thursday. Sixteen cars next to the engine were equipped with air brakes. Before starting into the tunnel the hand brakes on three cars on the rear end were set. Two more were set after the brakeman noticed that their train was getting beyond control. By this time the east end of the tunnel had been reached, and Engineer Zane had the wheels of his engine and 16 cars back of him locked dead with air. The heavily loaded cars had attained such frightful velocity, however, that it was impossible to check their speed on the wet rails. The brakeman and Conductor J. J. Harbaugh clung to the tops of the cars, making their way toward the rear end on all fours. Seeing that it was impossible to save the train, Flagman Louis Geiger cut off the caboose two miles west of Bowman station. Conductor Harbaugh and Brakeman G. J. Mickey uncoupled the three cars next to the caboose and stopped them. Brakeman Cornell stuck to his post on the front end of the train until the light in his lantern went out. Then he went back over the train with Fireman Owens. The collision came before they had gone two car lengths.

Engineer Zane hung to the steps of his engine for four miles. He said this evening that he had fully made up his mind to jump at Bowman station, but his heart failed him and he climbed back up in the cab, resigned to meet what he thought was certain death. Bowman was the passing point for train 74 with west-bound train 95. Engineer Zane knew that he was sure to crash into the ponderous engine hauling No. 95 up the mountain within a few seconds and he hung to the whistle lever until he saw the glimmer of its headlight. He scrambled back over the tender and reached the first box car before the two engines came together. He knew nothing after that until this morning. Brakeman Cornell and Fireman Owens were likewise hurled from the top of a car over a fill to the left of the track some 20 feet high. Both were severely cut and bruised, but managed to get among the wrecked cars first and help out the injured.

When the two trains met the force of the collision sent the east-bound engine ploughing through the west-bound train 300 yards. The main track and the siding for that distance were torn up as though dynamite had been exploded every foot of the

way. Engineer George Kauffman, of No. 95, jumped as soon as he saw the headlight of the other engine. A mile below, however, he heard the screaming of the whistle and the roar of the runaway train and reversed his engine. His fireman, Wm. Shawlis, jumped just as the two engines came together. He was found unconscious in a field 80 yards away from the tracks. The only thing Shawlis remembers is seeing the approaching headlight and his impulse to jump. Not a vestige of the two engines remain together.

Immediately after the collision an explosion occurred. Several cars on train 74 were loaded with flour. The supposition is that it was the flour dust that exploded. The report awoke the residents of Philson station and sent up a cloud of milky whiteness.

The cries of the injured tramps attracted the attention of the trainmen as soon as they regained their presence of mind. One body was recovered at day break yesterday and since then three more have been recovered, one of them a colored man. There was nothing on the bodies to identify them.

The tramps in the Cumberland hospital state positively that they know of 15 men who were beating their way over the mountain on train 74. Brakeman Cornell is also positive that a large number were aboard the train. They were in a car about the middle of the train, and had the door fastened on the inside to keep the cold out. Until all the debris is cleared up it will be impossible to tell whether these escaped injury and left the scene in the excitement that followed.

At a late hour this evening a member of one of the wrecking crews on the ground broke into a box car with an ax. Blood covered the broken boards taken out, and the story here now is that the bodies are in this car. The truth about it will not be known until tomorrow morning.

A temporary track will be laid around the wreck at 6 o'clock this evening, and the work of clearing up the broken cars and engines will be suspended until daylight. The wreck will cost the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company fully 100,000.

CASITORIA
But as she was only seeing to his buttons he complimented her highly.

Bobbs was well aware that his wife was in the habit of rifling his pockets when he was asleep, but like a wise man, he kept silence on the subject. One night, however, he awoke and caught her in the act.

"Ha! he exclaimed, "what are you doing my dear?"

The lady started, her cheeks flushed, the trousers dropped from her grasp and she was about to make a full confession, when a bright idea entered her head.

Recovering her composure she said:

"I was looking to see whether your trousers needed buttons."

"They do, they do, my dear," he exclaimed, springing from the bed.

"Needed 'em for weeks, months—and I wondered why you didn't sew 'em on; but I waited, for I was sure you would think of it some time, and how kind of you to get out of bed at this time of night to attend to 'em."

Say what you will, there's nothing in the world like a good wife. Let me turn up the gas a little so that you'll have all the light you want in sewing 'em on. Got your needle and thread and the buttons? No. Well, tell me where they are, and I'll get 'em for you."

Mrs. B. proceeded to sew on the buttons, while her husband sat on the side of the bed and encouraged her with words of praise for her wife's care and thought for his comfort, occasionally remarking that, go where he would he would always say there was nothing in the world like a good wife.

List of Patents.

granted to Pennsylvania inventors this week. Reported by U. A. Snow & Co., solicitors of American and foreign patents, opposite U. S. Patent office, Washington D. C.

W. G. Adelson, Monongahela City, Manufactory of graphite; C. Bonnevill, Allegheny, Method of, and apparatus for calculating cement; G. Brooke, Birdsboro, Md. for casting igniter; D. Draughbaugh, Everly's Mills, Substance for telephone electrodes; W. Falkner, Connellsville, Journal box; A. Kerr, Carmichaels, Incubator; O. F. Liebert, Beth Lehe, Water heater; J. F. Lewis, Scranton, Lubricator; F. A. Philippi, Pottstown Attachment for polishing or buffing machines; W. H. Pickett, Warren, Chain pipe wrench; C. M. Pratt, T. and A. Funnell; A. L. Ruff, Dickerson Run, bicycle lock; E. Stanley, Bridgeport, Mechanism for folding paper bags; I. H. Swink, Dublin, Paint Oil; A. A. Willett, McKeesport, Folding crate; T. H. Windley, Coatesville, Attaching tools to handles.

The Young Man in Politics.

The increase in the number of young men who attend political meetings and who take an interest in politics in general is apparent. The mere presence of young men at political meetings does not always mean much. Some go from curiosity, others to hear the cheering and to contribute to it, to see the crowd, and perhaps to be seen themselves. They hear politics discussed at home, on the streets and in the schools, and naturally their interest is aroused. After the young man's father has given him the information necessary for him to understand what are the topics that engage public attention—which he will do if he does his duty—it is a good thing for the young man to hear the issues discussed in public by able, honest men. In this way they become fixed far more deeply than they would be if he only read about them. Of course, it is all-important that the speakers he hears should be the right sort. The father should see to it that his son steers clear and keeps clear of the professional politician, whose rule is "anything to win," which means the use of any methods that will accomplish that object.

The knowledge of politics involves also the knowledge of men, and this can only be acquired by studying the men who study politics practically. Every young man should be taught that it is his duty to do something for the city, the state and the republic. If he is taught only that an office is the great thing to strive for, it will be very dangerous instruction to give him. Let him be taught to be clean in politics, or let him keep out of the political field altogether. If he puts himself into the hands of a machine, to be used as the machine orders, the chances are that he will soon become a dangerous and corrupt man. As an agent of a machine he can never command the respect of decent men.

Foster Forecasts the Storm Waves We May Look for This Month.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves to cross the continent from Oct. 1 to 5 and 7 to 11. The next disturbance will reach the Pacific coast about the 12, cross the West of Rockies country by close of 13, great Central valleys' 14 to 16, eastern states 17. The warm wave will cross the West of Rockies country about the 12, Great Central valleys 17, eastern states 16. The cool wave will cross the West of Rockies country about the 15, great central valleys 17, eastern states 19.

The notable feature of this disturbance will be the cool wave mentioned above and scheduled to cross the continent from the 15 to the 19. It will be a cold wave and will cause much snow and freezing in northern latitudes, and killing frosts in the northern parts of the cotton belt. This disturbance will also bring the heaviest rains of the month to the southern states and inaugurate the coolest week of the month.

Temperature of the week, Oct. 4 to 10, inclusive, will average more above the normal than any other week of the month, and during the week the most severe storms of the month will occur. This 4 to 10, will be what I term the high temperature storm period to distinguish it from the low temperature storm period to that will occur from 18 to the 24.

J. B. Stonebraker Waylaid.

John B. Stonebraker, ex-supervisor of Rush township, was waylaid and brutally assaulted by some, as yet, unknown person or persons on Thursday night, near the Osceola bridge. He had delivered a cow to a resident of Osceola and received \$20 in payment for the same. He visited some of the hotels during the evening, drinking with friends, and started on his way homeward about 11 o'clock, having, however, left the balance of his money with a friend in Osceola. Shortly after crossing the bridge he was suddenly attacked, the culprits hitting him with a club, or other weapon, over the head and left him in an unconscious condition by the roadside, where he was found the next morning. He is terribly cut about the head and face and other portions of his body and it will be some time before he will be able to leave the house. The offenders have not as yet been located.

Serious Accident at Hazleton.

Hazleton, Pa., October 5.—While an engine stood on the frog at a lumber yard on the Lehigh Valley railroad to-day some passenger cars crashed into it. The engine, a brakeman was thrown out of a car and sustained a crushed leg and body. The passengers were severely shaken up.

That Tired Feeling

Makes you seem "all broken up," with-out life, ambition, energy or appetite. It is often the forerunner of serious illness, or the accompaniment of nervous troubles. It is a positive proof of thin, weak, impure blood; for, if the blood is rich, red, vitalized and vigorous, it imparts life and energy to every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. The necessity of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for that tired feeling is therefore apparent to every one, and the good it will do you is equally beyond question. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate, 25 cents.

REPUBLICANS SHOULD BE PROUD

A Sketch of the Men Who Will Represent Us in the Various Offices of Centre County After November 3, 1896.

It has been the aim of the Republican party this year to place on their ticket as candidates for County and State officers the names of men who are above reproach. Men who are self-made and have the interest and welfare of the people at heart.

In W. C. Arnold, our present representative in Congress and candidate for re-election, we have one who by his manly and dignified course in the lower house has met with general approval from Democrats and Republicans alike. He is constant in the discharge of his duty. Every interest of this Congressional District is watched over carefully by him. We call especial attention to the interest he has taken in the soldier and those dependent on the government for support, and for this reason, voters, he deserves your support.

Abram V. Miller, our candidate for Sheriff, has followed peacefully and honorably every business he has engaged in. The country which he served so well in the days when it required manhood and bravery to go to the front, should now reward him.

In our candidates for Legislature, Harry R. Curtin of Boggs township and P. E. Womelsdorff of Philipsburg, we have men who have come to their present position from the ranks of labor; they are examples of what a man can achieve by his honesty, uprightness and integrity, and are the kind of men that should represent this district—men who are true to what they say and do.

In our candidate for Treasurer, Harrison Kline of Spring township, we have one of Centre county's most prosperous farmers. Honest, upright and gentlemanly in all his dealings. Willing to lend a hand in the hour of need. One who, if he can't do you a good turn, will do you no harm.

In our candidate for Register, J. E. Ricard, we have a self-made man; one who by his honesty, uprightness and integrity has endeared himself to the hearts of his many friends and neighbors, who will give to him their united votes and know that they have a man who is fully competent to fill the office which he seeks.

George Wilson Fisher, the candidate for Recorder, has never filled a public office, although he possesses all the requirements necessary to make a first-class officer.

In our candidates for Commissioner, Thomas Fisher of Union township and M. F. Riddle of Spring township, we have men of sterling worth upon whom we need not comment. As a soldier Mr. Riddle has a record without blemish. He is a farmer by occupation and has for years past been regarded as one of the very best men in the county to assess the value of real estate.

G. G. Fink and J. D. Wagner, our candidates for Auditor, are men known in the community, possessing unimpeachable character for honesty, industry and uprightness, and are in every way capable to perform their duties.

Dr. M. J. Locke, our candidate for Coroner, is so well qualified for the office to which he aspires that it is unnecessary for us to comment further upon him.

Now, dear readers, we have given you a brief sketch of the lives of each and all our candidates and hope you will use your good judgment on November 3rd and send to the front men to be honored and trusted.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5, 1896.

The Popocrats are a frightened crowd just now. Not only are they frightened about the states which the Republican managers conceded to be in doubt at the beginning of the campaign, but which they now consider safe for McKinley, but also about seven or eight Southern states, some of which the Republicans had no idea of making any serious campaign in until very recently. They realize that Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky, which have from the beginning been strongly contested by the Republicans, are more likely to be carried for McKinley than for Bryan, and now the antics of Tom Watson have got them into a state of fright over North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee and Louisiana, and they are no longer certain even of carrying Texas. What they especially fear in several of these states is that the Republicans may withdraw their electoral ticket and support that of the Gold Democrats, an idea that is being advocated by some shrewd Republicans for such states as Louisiana, where the Gold Democrats are numerous and influential.

A Jacksonville, Fla., business man—Mr. W. J. Farrell—now in Washington, dropped a few words which have set a lot of people to thinking. He said: "I take but little interest in politics, and do not assume to predict the result of the coming election in Florida. I take it for granted that the state and county Democratic tickets will succeed, and that Democratic congressmen will be elected. It does not follow, however, that Bryan will carry the state. In fact, I think that McKinley's chances are better. There are a great many sound money men in the Democratic party in Florida, who will go over to the Republicans because of their hostility to free silver. Among the farmers are many Northern men who are naturally for McKinley. I think Florida can fairly be classed among the doubtful states so far as the electoral votes are concerned."

The general distribution of campaign literature by the Republican Congressional committee is practically finished, although orders for documents will be sent right up to election day. More documents, both in number and in bulk, have been sent out than were ever before sent from Washington in a single campaign, and the correspondence of the committee leaves no doubt that these documents have accomplished an enormous amount of good, in setting right those who had been misled by having read only one side of the financial and other questions. The work of the committee will not, of course, be finished until after election.

The latest news from Kentucky is decidedly good. It indicates that McKinley will carry the state by not less than 15,000 majority, notwithstanding the fusion of Democrats and Populists, and that a majority of the congressional districts will elect Republicans. In short, it looks like the state might be swept by a Republican landslide in November.

A Democratic congressman from Alabama has been telling tales out of school. He says there are not less than 15,000 Democrats in his state who will, under no circumstances, vote for Bryan, and he adds: "Kentucky will probably vote for McKinley, and likewise Maryland and West Virginia. I think there is no chance for Bryan to be elected. The free silver movement is not now as strong as it was only a little while ago. It grows steadily weaker. This is not to be wondered at. As men examine the question they become convinced that free coinage is a delusion."

Few Republicans have had a doubt about how the electoral vote of Illinois will be cast since the meeting of the Chicago convention, and those few have been convinced that McKinley will carry the state by an immense majority, by a thorough investigation which has just been completed. So certain is the result now regarded that wagers have been made that McKinley's majority in that state will exceed 300,000.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN or women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary, \$750, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago.



FINE CLOTHING SAVED BY

Sunlight Soap

Nothing is so harassing to the feelings as to have beautiful clothes torn and eaten by the use of poor soaps, full of injurious acids. Not only does Sunlight Soap prevent wear and tear, it actually saves clothes. It's a labor-saver, too, because it does about all the work itself—little rubbing and no bother. Besides, it prevents woollens from shrinking.

Levee Bros., Ltd., Hudson & Harrison Sts., N. Y.

EVERY-DAY TRIUMPHS.

Every Time, Every Place, Every Where They Triumph—There's Proof of This in Bellefonte.

Step by step onward, Day by day confidence increases. Success merits reward. Bellefonte people appreciate "a good thing." They praise it when they find it. No praise too great for the little conqueror. The little bad back wonder worker. Backs that ached, aches no more. Strength to weak backs has been restored. It's just the same as if they are lame. The lameness goes because it cannot stay. Bad backs are but bad kidneys. That's why Doan's Kidney Pills cure them. They reach the spot. Easy to prove that this is so.

Ask Mrs. Elizabeth Derr. High street. She will tell you all about her trouble personally. Here is the list of her experience: "I am not a young woman by any means and my health is not what it was at one time. For a number of years I have had kidney disease, which has caused an almost constant backache. The least exertion increased the pain. Contracting a cold had the same effect. I am troubled with my nerves and cannot sleep well as a rule, but when you add to it distressing pain in the loins rest at night is an impossibility. It struck me that Doan's Kidney Pills might help me and I went to F. Potts Green, the pharmacist, and got a box. They greatly helped me. The first box made a decided change. The backache has left. I sleep much better and my appetite is slowly returning. I hold Doan's Kidney Pills in high estimation and only hope they may do as much for others as they have done for me.

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers price 50 cents per box. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. sole agents for the United States.

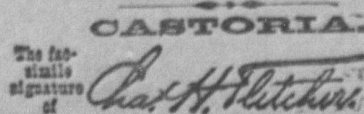
Died Alone in Agony.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 4.—The little town of Hinckley, 21 miles from this city, in Medina county, was the scene of a gruesome death Saturday. Nearly 20 years ago there appeared in Hinckley a stranger of whom nothing was known beyond the name which he gave, Bernard Sherman, and with him came a big St. Bernard dog, which was his inseparable companion. The stranger took up his abode in an old hovel which he rented in the lonesome outskirts of the hamlet. The living place of the old man gradually became surrounded with an air of mystery, and the place came to be regarded with superstition and fear. The mysterious dweller rarely visited the village and then only the necessities of life which he seemed to have plenty of money to pay for.

The old man had not been seen for a long time, and an investigation was begun. When the door to the hut was broken in the old man was found lying dead, chained to a post, the condition of the body telling a terrible struggle, which the doctors have ascribed to hydrophobia. Just outside the hovel was found the dog. The beast's death had been caused by an ax wound in the head.

The supposition is that the brute went mad and bit his master. The old man, realizing that death was inevitable, had locked himself in when he felt the madness coming on chained himself fast, locked his fetters with a padlock and threw the key away.

Buried under the floor of the hovel was found \$13,000 in gold. There was nothing that could shed light on the mystery of his life. In one pocket was found an ocean steamer check from Liverpool, dated November 9, 1874, and on the wall hung an oil miniature of a lovely woman and a child. The body was given a decent burial.



SILK MILL FOR TITUSVILLE.

Titusville, Oct. 4.—The Titusville board of trade, acting with the Titusville Industrial association, entered into contract to-day with Charles Horne, of New York, for the removal of his silk mill to this city. The new plant will cost about \$75,000, and will employ about 300 hands. Work on the buildings will be commenced at once.

A Babe in a Satchel.

At Williamsport, Friday morning, a week old infant boy, snugly stowed away in a telescope valise and surrounded by the daintiest of finery, was found on the piazza of John D. Kelley, a contractor.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelley have no children of their own, and at once took the waif in and provided for its comfort.

A Young Man Brutally Assaults a Girl Who Tried to Save Her Aged Father.

Williamsport, Oct. 3.—A free-for-all fight took place at Nippeno about fourteen miles from here, yesterday and revolvers and axes played a prominent part. Charles Bryan, a sturdy young farmer, accused Ellis Kinley, an old man, of having poisoned cattle that have recently died in different parts of Susquehanna township, at the same time threatening to thrash him. The hot words that passed between the two men caused a crowd to gather, and when Bryan and several of his companions attempted to whip the old man, the latter seized an axe and defied them to approach if they cared to have their heads split open.

By some manoeuvre Bryan succeeded in getting Kinley to look some other way, and, grabbing with him succeeded in wrenching the axe from him. Bryan then turned on the old man, and just as he made an attempt to hit him with the axe, Margaret Kinley, who was watching the fray, rushed from the house with a big revolver in her right hand, which she used dexterously. She succeeded in temporarily cowering Bryan.

Unfortunately for the girl, she unwittingly turned her back on Bryan, who holding the axe by the blade, murderously landed the heavy oak handle upon her defenseless head. The girl dropped like a log, senseless to the ground, and Bryan commenced beating her unmercifully until he was pulled away by onlookers. Miss Kinley was picked up and carried to her home, where the deep gashes on her head were sewed up by physicians. It is feared that her skull is fractured and that she cannot recover. After the fracas Bryan attempted to escape, but was arrested after a desperate resistance to await the result of Miss Kinley's injuries.

Dangers in Food Supplies.

A lecturer on cooking the other day made the surprising statement that the asylums are being filled with country people in much greater proportions than city people, mainly because they were more careless in regard to their food. While a diet of fat meats may be more characteristic of people living in rural districts, there are other dangers just as insidious to which the residents of the big cities are subject. Scientific research is every day emphasizing the fact that man is what he eats.

Probably there have been no more active advocates of pure food than the manufacturers of Royal Baking Powder. The vigorous campaign against adulterations carried on by them was no doubt due in a large part of the fact that in scarcely any other division of food supplies are harmful ingredients used lavishly as in the compounding of baking powders. The absolute purity of the Royal has become in the nature of an axiom, and its proprietors are naturally disposed to spread broadcast the doctrine of pure food. It has been claimed, without contradiction, that no other article of human food has ever received so many emphatic endorsements from the highest authorities.—*Journal of Health.*

Idle Railroad Hands.

No less than 1,800 cars are standing idle on the middle division of the Pennsylvania railroad. Other divisions report a similar condition.—*Wall Street Daily News.*

How is this, President Roberts? Is it not a fact that your 1,800 cars are idle because our people are idle, because we have a tariff in force that has admitted large quantities of foreign goods made by foreign labor, and that the enforced idleness of our people has checked their ability to buy goods, hence there is no demand for your 1,800 idle cars to haul goods to nonconsumers.—*Girard Press.*

Christian Endeavor Society Annual Convention.

The tenth annual convention of Christian Endeavor Societies of this state will be held in the city of Scranton, October 6, 7 and 8.

The sessions will be held in the Elm Park M. E. church, Frothingham theatre and the Academy of Music, which will give ample seating capacity so that all can see and hear. Two simultaneous meetings will be held during the day and three during the evenings, and as far as possible the programs in each place will be the same, with different speakers, using the plan of the Washington International convention.

Fads in Medicine.

There are fads in medicine as in every thing else and a "new thing" frequently sells for a short time simply because it is new. But in medicine, as in nothing else, the people demand and will be satisfied only with positive, absolute merit. The fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has stood its ground against all competition, and its sales have never wavered but have remained steadily at the top, demonstrates, beyond any doubt, the intrinsic virtues of this medicine. The new things have come and gone but Hood's Sarsaparilla rests upon the solid foundation of absolute merit and its power to cure, and its sales continue to be the largest in the world.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine.

Hood's Pills

chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE NEW STONE CRUSHER.

A Good Investment—It Will Make Our Streets Better and Is a Great Saving in Cost to the Borough.

The Street Committee of the Town Council of our Borough, Messrs. Williams, Valentine and Lowery, are all practical business men as well as first-class mechanics, who have taken an advanced step for the purpose of making and repairing our streets at the least possible cost. Heretofore it has cost 85c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 per cubic yard, according to the size of the stone, for breaking the stone by hand for macadamizing purposes. This was not only an extraordinary expense, but the quantity furnished was very small as compared with the cost. The Street Committee determined to get out of the old ruts, and have induced the Council to purchase a Champion stone crusher, which they have put into use, and the result shows that they can crush stone as compared with the above hand breaking to 20, 25 and 30c. per cubic yard, and break the stone to a satisfactory size which will pack on the streets. One of the great difficulties has been to get the stone broken small enough—the men employed for that purpose would break them to a size most convenient to themselves, whether they would answer the purpose for macadamizing or otherwise.

This Crusher has been purchased on such favorable terms that it will earn the price of itself four times over before it will have to be paid for. It seems reasonable that if a machine, or Crusher as they call it, will furnish three or four thousand cubic yards of broken stone for about the same price that one thousand cubic yards of broken stone have cost heretofore, is a good investment for the people of our town, the opinion of cranks and croakers to the contrary notwithstanding. Our town has been slow in making this advanced step. There is no question, if it had been a private enterprise on the part of the Town Council the machinery would have been purchased long ago, for the simple reason that business men, for their own individual benefit, especially in the way of manufacturing, take advantage of all the improvements for the purpose of saving money and increasing their income. It is a remarkable fact that when our citizens are elected to office they hesitate to conduct the business of the office as they would for themselves. It is a notorious fact that the Town Council may spend weeks or months in devising plans to save money for the taxpayers, and when the same shall have been matured and put into effect, the growlers assume to themselves that they know as much about it, in one minute and one-half, as a councilman does who has studied weeks or months to accomplish the result.

The action of the Street Committee is to be commended, and it is our judgment that 95 per cent. of the taxpayers, when they see the result of the new enterprise, will say, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

"Burdock Blood Bitters entirely cured me of a terrible breaking out all over my body. It is a wonderful medicine." Miss Julia Elbridge, Box 35, West Cornwall, Conn.

Cardinal Satolli's Departure.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Cardinal Satolli rapidly completing the arrangement of his affairs preparatory to his departure from the United States. He will leave Washington to-morrow and sail from New York on Saturday, the 27th inst. He will go to this city to Newark, N. J., where he will visit the bishop of Newark and the institutions of that diocese. Saturday he will visit the West Point Military academy. On the following Monday he will leave for New York and will spend the remainder of the time before sailing in that city and Brooklyn. It was officially stated that the retirement of the cardinal involves no further changes in the headquarters of the church in America, so far as information from Rome shows.

A Baby Farm Suspected.

Chicago Oct. 5.—Police officers from the Harrison Street Station are investigating a case of wholesale infanticide which is similar in many respects to the terrible murders of infants for which Mrs. Dyer was hanged in London some months ago.

Since last Thursday the bodies of three infants have been taken out of the Chicago River at the Harrison street bridge under conditions which point plainly to murder, and the officers are on the watch for more victims.

Last Thursday the body of an infant was found floating in the river at the Harrison street bridge. Friday a second victim was found at the same location, and an autopsy showed that it, like the other, had been thrown into the river while alive.

On Saturday afternoon a third body was found at the same place, and in this case also the child had been thrown into the river before death.

The police believe that a baby farm is existence on a large scale, from which the infants are carried to the river at night and thrown over the bridge railing into the river.

It is suspected that scores of children have been killed in this way, and that the murderous work has been going on for months. Captain Rock says: "The only thing that we can do is to keep a close watch on several of the baby farmers and see that they do not attempt to leave their homes at night with a suspicious bundle. In addition we will watch the river. The case is a peculiar one. I should not be surprised to find that some woman has read about the Mrs. Dyer case and is imitating her."

The impurities in the blood which cause scrofulous eruptions are thoroughly eradicated by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it.

Parents Should Co-operate With the Teachers.

Now that our schools are fairly opened, may we not expect the school year of '96 and '97 to be the most fruitful in the history of the borough. To accomplish this end it is necessary to have the hearty co-operation of parents and teachers. Parents should make it a point to call at the schools while they are in session, take an interest in the work that is being done there and by their presence encourage the teachers in their arduous duties. Let them see that you are interested in your children. This should be done not only in Bellefonte, but in all the schools of the county. The hundreds of boys and girls, the directors and citizens of our town, can justly expect of our schools to put forth their best efforts in disseminating and inculcating a spirit of knowledge getting and understanding, to fit them for whatever sphere or position in life our boys and girls may attempt to fill. Let not the moral tone of the school be of less importance than that of the mental training. Let the aspirations of teachers be to training the young for citizenship, for home and for God. In our schools, as in our homes, is layed the foundation of our future men and women, and upon these boys and girls depend the future greatness and prosperity of our country.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. S. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Love Lend Him to Prison.

Uniontown, Pa., Oct. 5.—Edward C. Rankin, who escaped from the sheriff at the opening of the September court after being sentenced, was captured last night. Rankin could not resist the temptation to come home to see his girl. The officers lay in wait for him at the place he had appointed to meet his sweetheart and captured him when she arrived.

For itching piles, irritation of genitals, or itching in any part of the body, Doan's Ointment is worth its weight in gold. No matter how longstanding the trouble, Doan's Ointment will not fail to give instant relief.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Range of Old Dr. J. C. WELCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloe -
Rhubarb -
Sassafras -
Sage -
Senna -
Sulphur -
Tartar -
Turpentine -
Vermorel -
Vinegar -
Worms -
Yucca -

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac-Simile Signature of
Dr. H. H. Plummer
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE
THAT THE
FAC-SIMILE
SIGNATURE
—OF—

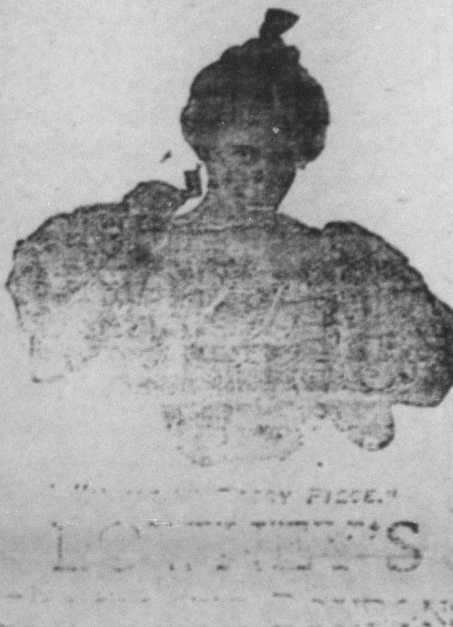
Dr. H. H. Plummer

IS ON THE
WRAPPER
OF EVERY
BOTTLE OF

CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-ounce bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of *Dr. H. H. Plummer* is on every wrapper.



Pasti
Sherbet,
Ira
Creams
Tablets
Souvenirs.

They are pure healthful
Delicious.

GREEN'S PHARMACY,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN or women to travel for responsible establishments in Pennsylvania. Salary \$250 payable \$10 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Building, Chicago.

Armenian Refugees Coming.

New York, Oct. 6.—A cablegram has been received at the Salvation Army headquarters from General Booth stating that a contingent of 150 Armenians, who have escaped the recent massacres in Constantinople, are now on their way to New York under the auspices of Miss Frances E. Willard. It is intended to distribute them, as far as possible, in small numbers among friends in different parts of the country. Arrangements are also being made to settle a number of them on Salvation Army farm colony.

A Report Corrected.

Bellefonte, Oct. 7th.
Will you give me space in your paper to contradict a story going the rounds which reflects on me?
It seems Benjamin Williams secured a pass from George Meek, for which they say I pledged myself to vote the democratic ticket. Now I brand this as an unqualified falsehood, and I wish you would publish this letter in order that this report may be corrected.

JEFFERSON HADEN.

Famine Follows the Cyclone.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 4.—Now the horrors of the famine are added to the horrors of the cyclone's devastation. Thousands of people in Alachua, Lafayette and Levy counties are starving, and a special session of the legislature may be called to relieve the distress. Hundreds of farmers have lost everything; their winter's food is wholly gone.

The roads are impassable for wagons, and food will be carried down the Suwannee river. The loss to phosphate plants is estimated at \$500,000 and the cedar forests of Lafayette county are destroyed.

The turpentine men are ruined, and 2,500 men employed at the stills are out of employment. Charitable contributions from other states will certainly be needed.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, Pennsylvania, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, Pa., Saturday, October 24, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, late of Hannah Resides to-wit:

All that certain lot of ground situated in College township, Centre county, Pa., bounded as follows: On the North by land of Philip S. Dale, on the East by mountain land of Philip S. Dale, on the South by land of Philip S. Dale, and on the West by a public road, formerly the Bellefonte and Bonshurg turnpike, containing One Acre and One Hundred and Eight Perches, more or less, on which said lot is erected a Two-story Frame Dwelling House, Stable and other out-buildings. The property is located about one mile from Lemont and the same distance from the Oak Hill station.

TERMS OF SALE. One-half of the purchase money to be paid upon confirmation of sale and the balance in one year thereafter. The deferred to bear interest and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

J. E. PETERS, Trustee.
CLEMENT DALE, Attorney.
oct-15

JOS. HORNE & CO.

The Way

Mail Orders are coming in for the
**New, All Wool
Tufted Suitings**

there must be extra merit in them—we claim that there is, but world rather have an expression from you individually.

Will you write our Mail Order department for samples of these extraordinary values in newest, up-to-date styles in dress goods and Suitings?—36 to 50 inches wide, 35c 50c and 75c yd.

All we ask is fair investigation and an unbiased verdict.

Also send name and address for New Catalogue out of press this week. If you come to the great Exposition don't fail to visit the Great Dry Goods Store, right on your way to the Exposition Buildings.

Penn Avenue and Fifth Street,
PITTSBURGH.

Postoffice Business.

The annual report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Wilson shows that in June 30 there were 70,350 postoffices in the United States, of which 66,725 were fourth class offices. During the year Mississippi gained the largest number of offices, leading with 83, while West Virginia lost 25. The employees of the department handled 13,851,000 pieces of registered mail with the loss of only one piece in every 16,254. Complaints to the number 64,613 affecting the ordinary mail matter were received, but it was found that no loss occurred in 8,153 cases of the 41,436 investigated. Mr. Maxwell traces the increasing safety of mail matter in the West to the arrest or killing of many of the most prominent outlaws. In Pennsylvania 36 new offices were established, 42 discontinued, 66 the names and sites of which were changed, 11 fourth class offices were placed in the Presidential class, and two of the latter were relegated to the former class. In Ohio 35 new offices were established, 54 discontinued, 42 names and sites changed, nine fourths class made Presidential and one Presidential made fourth class. In West Virginia 29 were established, 52 were discontinued, 56 names and sites changed, one raised to Presidential. Pennsylvania ranks first in the total number of postoffices, having 4,974, but second only in number of Presidential and money order offices. Ohio has 2,282 postoffices and West Virginia 1,735.

In conclusion Mr. Maxwell says, regarding the sending of obscene matter by mail:

"The offenses of this nature are of various degrees of gravity, ranging from mere technical violations of the law to the most shocking and outrageous assaults upon decency and morality. The postal card and anonymous letter are most frequently utilized, as they afford a secret and apparently safe method for the gratification of malice and spite. The investigation of this class of cases often leads to most startling disclosures. Both men and women of high rank and station in life, and of apparently good breeding and refinement, have been discovered to be the senders of the most shocking examples of this class of matter, and the revelations made have, in some instances, led to acrimonious dissensions, resulting in the division of communities. It is unmeted profits realized from the sale of obscene literature have induced dealers to run great risks, and sample copies of such publications are often sent by mail into schools and seminaries. This nefarious business was attracting alarming proportions on the Pacific Coast end the local officers appeared powerless to check it. The matter was placed in the hands of our inspectors, and as a result, in the 13 months preceding June last, one publisher and three of the largest dealers in that territory have been arrested, convicted, and imprisoned. The moral effect of these convictions cannot be overestimated."

Another Sad Warning to Boys.

The following is from the McVeytown correspondent to the Lewis-town Free Press:

Great was the shock last Monday morning as word was received of the terrible accident which caused the death of one of our young men. Clarence Brehman left home Monday morning on way passenger, but as he only had a ticket to Byke, he boarded a west bound freight to Mapleton where he had employment. The freight was passing through Mapleton at a high rate of speed, and as Clarence stepped from the car he was thrown violently against the rail which split his head open from the back of the neck to the forehead. He never gained consciousness, and died in forty minutes from the time he was thrown from the train. His mother is almost prostrated by the shock.

This is another warning to boys who persist in jumping freights.

The Daily News reporter was informed this morning by Manager Garman, that "Sowing the Wind" the play that was to open the Opera house for this season, next Saturday night had cancelled their date. Their reason for doing so was that they were to jump from here to Wheeling West Virginia, and there being no Sunday trains out of here and no early train Monday morning it would be impossible for them to make connections. This will be a great disappointment to the theatre going people of our town as this was one of the best attractions on the road.

Fits Cured

From U.S. Journal of Medicine
Prof. W. H. Peck, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of so long standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PECK, P. O. Box 4, Cedar St., New York

AN AUTOGRAPH.

Scarcely had the postman gone out of the house, after having left the morning letters, when Jules Dupre, who was watching from his sixth story window, descended hurriedly to the porter's office.

"Any letters for me?" he asked.

The porter put on his spectacles, gathered up the letters which had just come in, looked them over one by one and replied laconically:

"None."

"Thank you," said the young man, and he slowly remounted the stairs, where his friend Armand was waiting for him.

Through economy the young men lived in the same room. There were to be seen all their furniture, all their books and all their papers. There were more papers than anything else, because both of them ran manuscript mills. We regret to say that while the two young men turned out a great deal of manuscript they succeeded in placing very little. Once in a while one of them would get an article inserted in one of the papers, but they scarcely made enough to live on, even by making a partnership of their assets—and liabilities.

"Well," said Armand, seeing his companion enter.

"Nothing, as I told you. We shall have to wait until the end of the month. My uncle is a man who is a believer in fixed dates."

"The devil! We have five days to wait yet. Still, I would not object to breaking fast to-day instead of five days from now."

"We needn't breakfast. In that way we can save a cocktail."

"Oh, I could spare that. I am as hungry as a wolf. You know we had rather a light supper yesterday."

"Yes, it is true that a smoked herring for two is scarcely glutinous."

Armand, his hands in his pockets, walked up and down the room reflectively.

"See here," said he, don't you know anybody who could loan us a hundred francs?"

"Yes, I know lots who could, but I know no one who would."

Armand suddenly cried out, "I have an idea."

"Is it a good one?"

"Listen. Have you not often spoken to me of an old collector of autographs who lives in this house?"

"Yes. He lives on the first floor, a man named Bridoux."

"What sort of a man is he?"

"Well, I don't know. I have scarcely seen him more than a couple of times."

"Suppose we try to sell him something?"

"That is a good idea. It is true we have plenty of autographs, but they are mostly our own. He wants historic ones."

"Are you sure that no celebrity ever wrote to us?"

"I don't think so, but there is the correspondence coffer. I look through it."

Armand seated himself at the table, emptied the box upon the table and began to go through the letters.

For at least half an hour he carefully turned over the sheets of paper.

Suddenly he cried out:

"Eureka! I have found it—a letter from the Empress Marie Louise."

Feverishly he waved in the air a yellowing sheet of paper almost out in two by the folds.

Jules looked at it. "Why, I recognize that!" said he. "It is a note from little Marie Louise, who used to be a sales woman at the lace counter in the Louvre. I got a letter from her when I was serving my volunteer term of a year, with the grade of corporal."

"I tell you old man, that it is from the Empress Marie Louise, and it is addressed to the great Napoleon."

"And dated 1873?"

"1813, my dear fellow. The seven looks exactly like a one. It is after the victorious battle of Lutzen, and this is what the empress wrote:

"MY LITTLE CORPORAL.—You have won enough of laurels for the moment. Leave your army and come to me at the Louvre, where I am yawning in the midst of billows of lace."

"MARIE LOUISE."

"And you think you can sell that to our neighbor Bridoux? Why, you are joking. It would be a swindle."

"You can aid me. Have you that false beard that you wore at the masquerade last year?"

"Yes, I think it is around some where."

"Listen then, and I will teach you your role."

In a few words Armand instructed his friend what he had to do, and then, putting the precious autograph in his pocketbook, said: "Do not forget. Knock in a quarter of an hour."

Armand repaired at once to the apartment of Bridoux. The autograph collector lived alone. He was a man of about 60 years of age. Armand looked at him critically.

"I wish to speak to M. Bridoux."

"That's my name, sir."

"I wish to see you on a serious affair."

"Come in," said Bridoux.

Armand entered, and Bridoux offered him a chair.

"Sir," said Armand, "I have heard of you as being one of the most erudite autograph collectors in Paris, and I wish to show you something very rare—an autograph of the Empress Marie Louise."

So saying, Armand unbuttoned his coat, carefully took out his handkerchief, and from it took the letter, which he placed under the eyes of the autograph collector.

Bridoux read it, mused and said:

"It is very short. You say that those characters are from the hands of the Empress Marie Louise. Her autographs are very rare."

"It is authentic. The empress addressed it to the Napoleon the day after the battle of Lutzen."

"But the emperor lived at the Tuileries then?"

"Certainly sir, and that observation proves your intimate knowledge of the history of the time. But, I you will remember, during the absence of the Little Corporal, as he whirled from battlefield, the empress was in the habit of retiring to the Louvre."

Bridoux was evidently flattered at his historical knowledge being praised, but rubbing his nose reflectively he said:

"How did the letter fall into your hands?"

"Oh, in the most natural manner in the world. I got the letter from my father, who got it from my grandfather. My grandfather, a soldier of the empire and a frantic admirer of Napoleon, picked up this letter one day when it had fallen from the pocket of the great man and preserved it as a precious relic. Sir, nothing but the most urgent need would force me to sell it. But I must have 100 francs. It is for me a question of life and death. Nevertheless I beg you to believe I am patriotic, for if I come to you it is because you are French and because, if you purchase it, this precious document will remain in my country. I could have had ten times the price I asked you. Just now an Englishman tried to buy it on any terms. He followed me, even dogging my steps to the door of this house."

But Bridoux evidently did not appear in a hurry to bind the bargain.

"I would willing buy it, but I wish to consult an expert first."

"I regret, sir," replied Armand, "that I cannot wait." He turned cold inside as he said to himself, "This affair is going to fall through if Jules does not hurry up."

At this moment the doorbell rang. Bridoux went to open it. Jules entered. He was unrecognizable. His hat was on the back of his head, his coat was buttoned to the chin, and he had on a pair of long red whiskers not unlike those which adorn the English tourists who travel around with those queer "personally conducted" parties.

At the sight of this curious personage the autograph collector stared in stupefaction.

"Pardon me," said the false Englishman. "I wish to speak to the gentleman who just came into your house."

Bridoux was about to reply when Armand interrupted.

"How," said he, "you here again, man?"

"Yes. I will give you 200 francs for your letter."

"But I told you I would not sell it."

"I will give you 500 francs."

"I tell you, sir, that I am already making a bargain with this gentleman."

"I will give you 1,000 francs."

"I beg you, sir, to leave the room."

"Very well," said the false Englishman, "I will wait for you outside the door, but I must have that autograph," and he left.

"You see," said Armand to Bridoux, "the price that Englishman attaches to this precious document. Don't force me to let it pass into his hands when I ask you only 100 francs."

The autograph collector was at last convinced. He took out of his

se retire a bank note for 100 francs and gave it to Armand, who thanked him and withdrew.

Not long after that the two young men made a raise, and the first thing they did was to put a bank note of 100 francs into an envelope with this indorsement, "Restitution and thanks," and addressed it to Bridoux.

But Bridoux never knew what it meant. He simply covered the 100 francs into his treasury, and for him the note of the little saleswoman at the Louvre lace counter is still an authentic autograph of the Empress Marie Louise.—Adapted From the Argonaut From the French.

Nittany Valley Schools.

The Mill Hall Times publishes the following in reference to the schools of Nittany Valley: The following schools opened on Monday, September 21: Washington, taught by Miss Nina Walker; Lamar primary, Miss Blanche Pifer; Clintondale grammar, A. A. Pletcher, and Clintondale primary, Miss Lillian Reed. On Monday, Sept. 28, the schools as follows opened: Zion schools taught by Cyrus Hoy and Jas. Shaffer; Hecla, L. A. Yocum; Wolf's school, William Minnich; Hubbersburg grammar, Nelson Robb; Hubbersburg primary, Miss Danley; Snyderstown, Miss Grace Beck; and Nittany, by W. H. Markle. The Cedar Springs school will be taught by Miss Lizzie Dotterer and Dornblazer school by Miss Mary Williams.

A Correction.

In our issue of last week we stated that Francis Musser, formerly of Fillmore but for the last year living in Chicago, had returned and rejoined his family at his old home; that the principal cause of his return was because business was so depressed that he was no longer able to obtain work. Since then we have learned that the real facts are that Mr. Musser has no family except an aged father and mother; that his visit was to see his father who is not well, and that he will return again to his western home, where he has constant and steady employment. Although he has no wife, we should think it would be a very easy matter to get one, for he is a fine looking young fellow.

An Attempt Made to Wreck a Train Near Tyrone.

Another nefarious attempt to wreck a passenger train was made at Grazierville, a few miles west of Tyrone, Wednesday night. When Philadelphia Express came along the engineer spied a tie across the track, but too late to avert running into the obstruction. The train was stopped and examination disclosed the fact that the tie had been fastened to the one rail by a chain. The other end of the tie was loose, but a chain which lay near by showed that this end would have been fastened in a few moments. The fiend wreckers were evidently surprised by the train before they got the job completed.

Farmer's Arm Broken.

Calvin Royer, a Nittany Valley farmer, was kicked by a horse Sunday morning and had one of his arms fractured at the elbow. Mr. Royer was taking his horses from the pasture field when the accident occurred.

The Lock Haven Express compliments our friend, Mr. Lyman T. Eddy, as follows: "Lyman Eddy, a well known sweet singer, attended the services at the Gospel Tabernacle last night. Mr. Eddy is a resident of Milesburg."

During the funeral of the late ex-State Senator W. W. Betts, which took place from his home at Clearfield last Monday afternoon, all the stores closed and manufacturing establishments shut down at noon, and the entire town was in mourning. Gov. D. H. Hastings and many other prominent men were present.

Dr. M. J. Lock, who has for the past year lived in the house formerly occupied by Dr. R. L. Dartt, on Allegheny street near the Episcopal church is moving today into the McCafferty property, on the corner of Spring and Curtin streets. The Dr. will open a business office on High street near the diamond in the room formerly used by H. H. Harshberger Esq., as a law office.

What Good Will It Do?

HENRY B. BLACKWELL OF BOSTON.

What good will it do for women to vote? The good will be three fold; it will be good for women, good for men, and good for the State.

Good for women: "Self preservation is the first law of nature." Every class that votes instinctively represents its own tastes, principles, opinions, and interests. Women are a class of American citizens. They have special wrongs to protect and special wrongs to remedy. They look at the world and at human life from a distinct and separate point of view, which men do not and cannot take. As single women they have the same interests as other citizens have in good government and in the supremacy of law and order. As wives, mothers, and widows they have special personal interests, and these interest are not altogether identical with those of husbands, fathers, and widowers. Those differences need to be emphasized and expressed by votes. Manhood suffrage is class legislation, and class legislation is always unfair. Women never have had and probably never will have wise, just, sympathetic legislation, until they themselves form a part of the lawmaking power. Women as voters will be more respected than ever before, for power always commands respect.

Good for men: While men are the natural protectors of women from the difficulties, dangers and privations growing out of their lesser physical force and necessary pre-occupation in the care of infancy and childhood, women are the natural protectors of men against reckless exposure, excessive toil, and ungoverned appetites and passions. As voters they will be the conservators of public morals, as they already are the conservators of private morals. They will be the loyal and appreciative comrades of men in every effort to attain greater social justice and more general well-being. In politics and legislation, as in every other legitimate form of social activity, "it is not well for the man to be alone."

Two heads are better than one.

Good for the State: The State is only an aggregation of homes. A republican State implies a republican family. No happy and prosperous State can exist without happy and prosperous homes. No happy and contented homes can exist with out happy and contented wives, mothers, sisters and daughters. No sons can be well-born or well-bred except where mothers have been free and self-respecting. Women of public spirit, of mental breadth and comprehension self-centred and self-reliant, will rear sons and daughters who will serve their country and 'make the world better.' In Wyoming, where woman have voted for twenty seven years, there is a smaller proportion of divorces than in any other Western State. Domestic tranquillity is in inverse ratio to domestic despotism. When women vote, marriage will become a life-long partnership of equals with reciprocal rights and duties in the home and in the State.

—Pennsylvania Christian Endeavors will meet at Scranton Oct. 16.

Severe Storm on Tuesday Night.

The storm of Tuesday night was one of the worst known in this locality for many years. From midnight on the wind blew a terrific gale, shaking the buildings on their foundation.

Rain fell in driving sheet, flooding the streets. In many places trees, were shorn of their limbs and fences blown down. It was a wild night and many of our townspeople, were uneasy and feared another flood.

The storm passed off without doing serious damage around here. Although news reached us from other parts of the state, claiming it to be the most serious that has ever visited us. At Harrisburg hundreds of horses were unroofed, trees uprooted and property in general destroyed.

A landslide at Mapleton, stopped traffic on the middle Division for several hours. At Steelton an over head bridge, fell across the Pennsylvania railroad and express train dashed into the debris and the locomotive and several cars were damaged. Scores of people spent the latter part of the night, in their cellars praying that the fate that befell St. Louis was not in store for them.

A Former Resident of Stormtown dies at Tyrone.

The Tyrone Herald says: William Moffatt died at his home on West Tenth street Tuesday morning at twenty minutes before 4 o'clock. He had been suffering from bowel trouble for two years or more, but had only been confined to his home about a week.

Deceased was 58 years of age on the 20th of May last. He was born at Shaver's Creek, Huntingdon county, though much of his life was spent in Half Moon township, Centre County. Lately himself and wife lived in Tyrone, Mr. Moffatt being employed by P. Flynn at his home on South Lincoln avenue.

He was a member in good standing of the Stormtown lodge of Odd Fellows, and that order will have charge of the funeral which will occur on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Services will be conducted by Rev. J. J. Bullen at the late home of the deceased, and interment will be made at Tyrone cemetery.

John McNamee Cut to Pieces by Machinery in the Atlantic Oil Refinery.

While inspecting the cutting machinery in the paraffine department of the Atlantic Oil Refinery, Point Breeze, yesterday afternoon, Foreman John McNamee slipped and fell against the huge knives. Powerless to help himself the rapidly moving blades hacked away at the back of his head and body. His cries for help were answered by several men at work near by. They found the foreman more dead than alive, being literally chopped to pieces.

They drew his body from the machinery and carried it to the office of the building. By that time the little life that had been left in the injured man had gone. The patrol wagon took the body to his home, 2223 South Eighteenth street. McNamee was 40 years old.

Gov. Hastings has changed his plans about the removal of his family to Harrisburg. He expects to be away a great deal until after the election, and has decided to keep his family at Bellefonte, until early in November. He will start next week on a stumping tour through Ohio and Indiana under the National Republican committee.

Chosen by the

Government

The War Department proposes to test the bicycle for army use, and recently asked for proposals for furnishing bicycles for the purpose. Result: Bids from \$50 to \$85 each for other machines; and bid of \$100 each for Columbias, their invariable price. And the Government selected



Columbia Bicycles

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

If YOU are able to pay \$100 for a bicycle, why be content with anything but a Columbia?

The experts who made the choice decided that Columbia were worth every dollar of the \$100 asked for them.

Beautiful Art Catalogue of Columbia and Hartford Bicycles is free if you call upon any Columbia Agent; by mail from us for two a-cent stamps.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbia are not properly represented in your vicinity let us know.

HE IS A FRAUD.

The Government Warns the People Against F. D. Morgan, Banker.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 22.—The Postoffice Department has issued a fraud order against "F. D. Morgan, Banker and Bullion Broker," No. 64 Wall street New York. His scheme has been declared fraudulent and all mail addressed to him is ordered to be marked fraudulent and returned to the senders where possible, and where the senders cannot be found they will be sent to the dead letter office. Morgan advertised a sale of option on silver and gold contingent upon the election of Bryan. He offered options at \$10 on \$1,000 at 5 per cent. advance, the sale to be closed at any time within six months after election. In his circulars Morgan predicted Bryan's election and asserted that it would mean a great rise in the price of silver, and said everybody who held option on silver would make plenty of money. The post office authorities could not find Morgan and only a lady typewriter occupied his office. Nothing could be learned of Morgan standing, nor was he known to other bankers. Lancaster Examiner.

Stick to Your Work.

One of the best qualities a person can have is to stick to the work in hand, or the object in pursuit, and never leave it for any trivial cause. It is the one great way to become prosperous in life. A habit of sticking to one's pursuit, we care not how humble it is, is sure to lead to prosperity in the end. If you have a trade or business of any kind follow it until you have gotten out of it all that there is in it. Be sure and learn all there is to learn about it, and let this one idea rule all your doings. Stick to your work no matter how many there are who would try to distract your attention, and cause you to lose time and purpose. Those who fail in life are generally those who are earnest to day in one thing and to-morrow are just as earnest about something different. Those who are continually seeking new fields on limited capital soon have no capital at all, and are stranded with nothing left to them but their experience and a demoralized condition of mind. Therefore boys should early form the habit of sticking to whatever they may have in hand and let the feds do the other things.

The Largest Battle Ship.

The Japanese are content, since their conquest of China, with nothing but the best of everything. They are building up a navy which they intend in future years shall be second to none. They have already reached that point where they possess the largest battle ship in the world. They had to get Englishmen to build it, however. They hope some day to build ships of equal size in their own yards. Blackwells situated down the Thames from London, was once the great ship building centre. There the "Great Eastern" was constructed. Now the town seems lifeless. The industry has gone to other ports. It was here that the Fuji was recently completed for the Japanese government. She is a battleship armored with Harveyized steel and 400 feet long. Her breadth is 71 feet and her depth 44.

The Ex-President and Wife Receiving Congratulations.

New York, Sept. 28.—The Evening Recorder says that Ex-president Harrison's friends are congratulating him on a coming happy event in his family. When the general and his charming wife came to the Fifth Avenue Hotel about a week ago, ostensibly to participate in the ceremony of presenting a silver service to the battle ship India, the secret could not be concealed.

Mrs. Harrison's friends, who had esteemed her for years as Mrs. Dimmick, were first to discover it. She tried to laugh them off, but it was no use. General Harrison, too, sought to divert the compliments, but in vain.

A new crossing has been laid, by Mott Cunningham Sr. on the Diamond from 1st, National Bank to Blair & Co., jewelry store.

—Mr. C. C. Bell, of this city, spent part of this week in Millheim doing some work on the Gephart store building on Main street in that place.

—The huge safe that formerly did service for the hardware firm of H. A. McKee & Bro. was removed this morning to a room in the basement of H. Y. Stitzer's house on High street, where Mr. H. A. McKee has engaged room for a business office. Mr. Stitzer will also occupy the same office. The removal of the ponderous piece of iron furniture was done under the direction of Edward K. Rhoads, the most skillful safe mover in this county. The greater part of that kind of work is entrusted to Mr. Rhoads.

—Alem B. Steele of Bellefonte, and a man by the name of Dean, from New York state, who are posing as free silver republicans who will vote for Bryan, were billed to speak at Gravel Point school house, on near Nye Bank on Tuesday evening. On account of the storm, only an audience of three persons was present. This is the second time this campaign, that the elements have interfered with Mr. Steele's free silver orations.

Prayed for Candidate Bryan.

At Republican headquarters at Washington, D. C., recently, they were praising the prayer offered by an old colored preacher at Fairfax Court House, Va., in a meeting a day or two before Candidate Bryan came into Virginia. In it the old man said:

"O, Lord, save this country from the hands of them who is trying to bust it up. Give us plenty of work and good money for it, so as we can take care of our wives and children, and buy good bread and meat and pay for it. We want to keep politics out of our churches and out of our prayer meetings, but we can't help asking Thee to keep a lookout for that poor, miserable sinner, Bryan, who, we hear, is coming into this State, hand in hand with Satan. We ask Thee, don't let him do no harm; and, if it ain't askin' too much, please forgive his sins that he is committin' every day, and then knock the stuffin' out of him next November."

Their Sons Meet.

From the Pendleton East Oregonian. The other day at McMinnville, at the meeting of the Bi-metallic League, Samuel Brown, son of John Brown, of "soul goes marching on" fame, met William Booth, son of the Sheriff who hanged John Brown. As is the custom of all conventions in Oregon, every delegate does his best to get acquainted with every other delegate, and all delegates speak whether acquainted or not. Several delegates were going about introducing a rather handsome man of 40 or thereabouts, whom they called Mr. Booth, of McMinnville. They would say of him:

"Mr. Booth is the son of the Sheriff who hanged John Brown, at Ossaawatomie, at Harper's Ferry."

All of which caused people to take more than a common interest in Mr. Booth. Finally Mr. Booth was introduced to a man of excellent appearance, whose name was Solomon Brown. After the introduction, Mr. Booth and Mr. Brown chatted very pleasantly for a minute or two.

"Mr. Booth," said Mr. Brown, "was it your father who hanged John Brown at Harper's Ferry?"

"Yes," said Mr. Booth "He was Sheriff at the time, and it was his duty to officiate at the execution. No relative of yours, I hope?"

"Only my father," was the quiet reply.

Annual Election at the Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Bellefonte held an election of officers for the ensuing year at their rooms last night. There was a large attendance of members and others interested in Y. M. C. A. work. The only business of importance before them was the election of officers. The following men were chosen:

J. W. Gephart, President,
John Meese, Vice President,
C. K. Hicklen Rec. Secretary,
R. G. H. Hayes, Treasurer,
H. B. Heyman, Asst. Treasurer.

Directors.
Thomas Mitchell,
J. R. Hughes,
Geo. R. Meek,
Emanuel Markel,
B. C. Achenbach,
Thomas Moore,
Clement Dale,
Ellis L. Orvis.

The reports made of this year's work were quite encouraging and will be presented at the anniversary meeting on Oct. 25th. The principal address at that meeting will probably be made by Dr. Colfelt.

After business was over, ice cream and cake were served to all present. Everybody present enjoyed a good social time.

Not Ours.

"Hello! Is this your bank?" said Al Dal the leader of the Guy contingent in the county, as we were making out a deposit slip at the counter of the First National Bank, a few days ago.

"No" we replied. "This is not our bank" Our friend seemed surprised, for he could see our bank book with several thousand dollars worth of checks and some money, when we added:

"No," it is not our bank. We wish it was. We are only a depositor here."

To Select a National Flower.

Harrisburg, October 1.—Governor Hastings has received a communication from the Governor of North Carolina, asking him to select two delegates to a convention which will meet at Asheville on October 21, 22 and 23, to select a national flower. The governor will appoint two delegates when he can find someone willing to attend the Convention.

Fold Your Double Postals.

Postmaster Dayton of New York, has received instructions from Washington to hereafter decline to despatch from the Post Office all double, or reply, postal cards which have not been folded by the sender before being posted, as required by the rules. The public is cautioned to carefully fold such cards.

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. for their \$1.00 price offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

The COMPLIMENT

Of imitation has so frequently been paid by its contemporaries to the

Philadelphia RECORD

in recent years that those of their readers who are not thoroughly

WIDE AWAKE

would almost be excusable if they should occasionally lose sight of the fact that a born LEADER OF NEWSPAPERS,

like any other originator or pioneer, is never contented except THE FOREMOST POSITION.

When "The Philadelphia Record" under the name of the best morning newspaper could be made and sold for one cent, publishers were generally skeptical. But the world of readers was not asleep. Consequently "The Record" was not long in reaching a commanding position, and, moving upon this, its circulation and influence were finally recognized among the foremost of America's great journals. The Record is still in every city of note from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi valley. Every city worth mentioning now has one or more good one cent morning dailies, though so recently as only 10 years ago, Philadelphia and "The Record" stood alone in this respect.

NEWS CONCISELY PUBLISHED without the loss of any essential feature, is still the best news, notwithstanding the once more prevalent tendency to pad it and stretch it out.

THE BUSHY MAN'S PAPER, therefore, still originates, still leads, and publishes more news to the column than its neighbors of larger dimensions.

THE DAILY AND SUNDAY Record.

With their invaluable and always instructive features in addition to the day's news from all the world, are almost unrivaled in circulation as in good qualities. With an average daily circulation of over 150,000 copies, and an average of about 120,000 on Sundays, "The Record" is still, regardless of all imitation, easily a leader of leading newspapers. A paper so good, with 10 to 14 pages for one cent, is still very properly a favorite. Though low in price, it is never cheap, but spares no expense that will give its readers the very best and freshest information of all that's going on around them.

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Has enjoyed a constant patronage for over sixty years. It is wonderfully efficacious in all painful diseases, such as Rheumatism, Lumbago, Catarrh, Tachycardia, Neuritis, and all other ailments where pain is an attendant. Try it. At drug stores, or by mail on receipt of name, address and 10c.

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Young and middle

Bellefonte Republican

To CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer. Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Local Department.

—The way to restore prosperous times is to restore the Republicans to power again.

—Vote for honest dollar and a chance to earn it. This means a vote for McKinley and Hobart.

—After a months' recess the United States Supreme Court will convene on Monday Oct. 12.

—The Brant House hunting club, returned from a two days' hunt near Old Fort, Pennsylvania with sixteen squirrels.

—Did you pay your county tax Saturday? If not, hunt up your old receipts and see that you have paid within two years.

—Hayes C. Schroyer of Altoona, formerly of this city, has recently patented a device, to protect the occupant of a car seat, from dust and dirt coming through the window in front.

—Foot ball season at the new athletic grounds at Hecla Park will be opened Saturday Oct. 17, by a game by a game between Phillipsburg 11 and the academy team of this place. Further notice will be given later.

—C. P. Hayes Esq., one of Bellefontes, leading attorneys, is the owner of a very fine Columbia Wheel. Upon which he may be seen daily riding to and from his office to his home on Linn street. That's right! go ahead "Charles" better be dead, than behind the times.

—A straw vote was taken on the presidential election was taken on the Bald Eagle valley train arriving in Tyrone this morning. Among the passengers traveling from Lock Haven to Bellefontes the vote was: McKinley 22, Bryan 8, Levering 2. From Bellefontes to Tyrone the vote was: McKinley 22, Bryan 9, Palmer 3, Levering 1.—Tyrone Herald.

—We are informed that Jesse D. Rearick, of Union township, is dangerously ill with dyspepsia. Mr. Rearick is a veteran of the late war. He was a good and faithful soldier and every one will be sorry to hear of his present condition.

—A woman's edition of the Lancaster Examiner was published by the Ladies Auxiliary of Lancaster for the benefit of the hospital fund. Mrs. J. C. Yoder formerly of Huntingdon, was editor in chief. The number was ably edited and proved a financial success.

—Mrs. Annie Grossner, a poor woman with a husband and five small children, has gotten herself into jail at Newburg, N. Y., for a very foolish act. She advertised herself as a rich widow who desired the assistance of a wealthy gentleman to aid her in settling up her husband's estate. If money was sent she would go to him for an interview. Mr. William A. Silcott of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, who it seems, had not been harmed much by the hard times, was caught. He sent the "rich widow" \$40, and you all guess the rest.

—Reputable dealers throughout the length, breadth and depth of our glorious land fortunately keep the genuine Hires Rootbeer in stock. Did you ever try it? It is known to be a safe, delicious, and healthful temperance drink. It will be the great Campaign drink for tired paraders.

—Last week Messrs Chas Shearer and Jack Genzel, two of Bellefontes' nimrods, shouldered their guns and went to Cedar Springs, where Mr. Genzel captured sixteen squirrels and Mr. Shearer nineteen making thirty five in all. Is there any other hunters in the county that can beat this?

—The Pittsburgh Daily News is just about six months old. It is a Republican evening newspaper of eight pages, neatly printed, and served by mail or carrier at one cent a copy, or \$1 a year. The Daily News aims to be a paper for the home and it spares no labor nor expense to cater to the family circle. It claims to have been phenomenally successful in its efforts. It is the only Pittsburgh daily with a page devoted entirely to women. If you have not seen it you can get a sample copy of it by mail free of charge.

1000 PRINCE OF LIVER ST. S. 111
cousin, indignation, and headache.
A pleasant laxative. All druggists.

COUNCIL IN SESSION.

Some Interesting Business Transacted at Their Meeting Monday Night.

A large amount of important business was transacted at the regular meeting of Bellefonte Borough Council on Monday evening. The members present were: President Brockerhoff, Garberich, Williams, Valentine, Shaffer and Brachbill.

The Council was called to order by the president. The minutes of last meeting were read by Clerk Isaac Mitchell and approved.

P. Gray Meek complained of the condition of the pavement in front of the Republican office on West High street. This was referred to the Street committee.

The Street committee reported: That the heavy rain which occurred last Tuesday night had done considerable damage to the streets. The gutters on Lamb, Logan and Allegheny had been opened up and cleaned from one end to the other. Repairs to Cherry alley have been started. The sewer between the Brockerhoff estate and Mrs. Ammerman's had been opened up and cemented. We have tested the stone crusher and are very well satisfied with the way it works. The belt on the engine used to run the crusher kept slipping and made the test rather unfavorable, but under those circumstances it crushed at the rate of 66 tons a day. It was decided to make further tests before buying. Crushed stone has been placed on West High and part of Thomas streets.

The Water committee was next called for and reported: They went out to Linn street to examine into the laying of water pipes on extreme east end of that street, at the request of Henry Wetzell, who wishes to build there; there will be about 510 feet of pipe to lay. They recommended crossing at or near Bower's residence and going out the south side to Wilson street. This will be necessary on account of the depth they would have to go on the other side. A 3-inch pipe would cost, digging and all, about \$150.00. Wm. Clark of Howard street asks that water be extended out to his place. Peter Mendes also desires that water be extended to his place, a distance of about 60 feet, on East High street. The contract for putting a slate roof on the boiler house was awarded to Miller Bros. at \$6.75 a square yard, the slate to be used are the Albion black slate.

The Market Clerk, Thos. Shaughnessy, reported having collected \$7.20.

The report of the Treasurer to the Finance committee was as follows:

Bal. due Treasurer Sept. 7, '96	\$16,474 14
Borough orders paid	758 17
Water orders paid	275 40
Total	\$17,507 71
Rec'd of Supt. water works	\$ 3 33
Rec'd of Market Clerk	14 30
Taylor, dup '96	6,500 00
	\$ 6,517 63

Bal. due Bor. Treas. Oct. 5, '96 \$10,990 08

Mr. Shaffer made a motion to notify the owners of the Haupt building to repair the pavement in front of their property on or before Oct. 15, 1896. Carried.

Mr. Brachbill made a motion to lay a 4-inch pipe on East Linn street to Wilson street, with the proviso that if the property owners would contribute they would lay a 4-inch pipe. Mr. Wetzell promised to see the property owners in the morning and ascertain whether they would consent. This motion was seconded by Mr. Shaffer, and adopted.

The request of Wm. Clark was referred to the Water committee, to report at next meeting.

As to the request of Peter Mendes, it was decided to give to the Water committee power to lay 4-inch pipe a distance of 60 feet to his house on East High street.

In regard to repairing the pavement in front of the Garman House, it was stated that the County Commissioners offered to pay one-third the cost of repairing it. It would cost about \$90.00. Mr. Brachbill made a motion to instruct the Street committee to see the County Commissioners and make a contract to have the pavement repaired in the best manner at the least cost possible. Carried.

The following bills were approved:

Water pay roll	\$ 46 55
B. Fuel and Supply Co.	36 00

R. B. Taylor	135 78
McAlmout & Co.	5 49
Edison El L Co.	2 00
Street pay roll	50 86
James Harris & Co.	41 39
Wm. Dawson, cement	2 50
McAlmout & Co.	45
M. Cunningham	33 00
John Noll	64 80
Edison El L Co.	278 25
Police pay roll	35 00
Edison El L Co., light for lock-up	4 70
James L. McCafferty	2 50
Thos. Shaughnessy	1 00
James Harris	13 50
Isaac Mitchell, 1 mo pay as clerk	12 50

State College a Winner.

State played her second game of the season on Beaver field on Saturday, October 3rd, winning by the score of 10 to 4. It is State's second victory this season, but they had a harder fight than the first one. The game began at 3 o'clock, Western University taking the kick off. Dunsmore caught the ball on the run and made a pretty run of sixty yards before being downed, Curtin carrying it to the five yard line, where the ball was lost by a fumble and kicked to the centre of the field, and no particular advantage was gained by either side until Dunsmore, near the end of the half, captured the ball on the forty yard line and made a fine run through the Western University team for a touch-down, no goal resulting. Score at the end of the first half, 4-0. In the early part of the second half Marshall blocked State's kick on State's twenty-yard line and fell on ball back of goal for a touch-down, but Slater missed goal. Score, 4-4.

After five minutes of struggling in centre of field, State pushing Western University back, Dunsmore again broke through on their forty-yard line, and shaking the men off made a touch-down, from which Ensminger kicked goal. Score, 10-4.

The game was warmly contested from this on, working back and forth on the field, but neither side scoring further, although the ball was once in a very dangerous proximity to State's goal. State did considerable fumbling, which cost her many good gains. The rushing of Dunsmore and the tackling of State's line was good, as well as was their quick play, while Marshall and Hoskins carried off the individual honors for the Western University, and their team work in breaking through and rushing was good. The summary follows:

State	West. Univ.
Curtin.....left end.....	Marshall
Gore.....tackle.....	Williams
Ensminger.....guard.....	Bereham
Crombleh.....centre.....	Hoskins
Beers.....right guard.....	Smith
Grassmire.....tackle.....	Gulford
McChesney.....right end.....	Henry
Sellers.....quarter.....	Slater
Dunsmore.....right half-bk.....	Donaldson
Rawn.....left half-back.....	Weakley
Thompson.....full back.....	Kirkpatrick

Time of halves—Twenty and fifteen minutes. Touch-downs—Dunsmore 2, Marshall 1. Goals kicked—Ensminger 1. Total, State 10; Western University 4. Referee—Payne-Umpire—Leete. Linesmen—Thomas and Shaler.

Consumption is the natural result of neglected cold. Mr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, bronchitis, asthma and all lung trouble down to the borderland of consumption.

Enthusiastic Meeting.

An enthusiastic Republican meeting was held on Saturday evening at what is known as School House crossing, in Boggs township. The meeting was addressed by E. R. Chambers, S. B. Miller and Clement Dale. The attendance was large and the interest manifested shows that the people are intensely interested in the issues of the present campaign.

CASTORIA.
The famous signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.
Campaign Ball.

The Coleville band will give a Campaign ball in the new armory on Friday evening, October 23. There will be a street parade at 8 o'clock. Grand march will take place promptly at 9.00. Refreshments will be served and the best of order maintained. The price of admission will be 50 cents. All are cordially invited to be present.

Always in season, Hopkins' Steam-Hominy (Hulled Corn). Elegant lunch in milk. Qt. can, 10c.

—Our observation is to the effect that J. W. Rue, rides his wheel as gracefully as any one in town.

WILLIAMSPORT 4, ACADEMY 0.

Exciting Contest for Supremacy on the Gridiron at Williamsport Saturday.

The Bellefonte Academy team, accompanied by a few enthusiastic rooters went to Williamsport on Saturday and played an exciting game, with the High School team of that city. The boys put up at the Eagle hotel and reported having had a good time. There was no wrangling on either side, and everything passed off well. The game was called at 2.45 so that our boys could catch the 4 o'clock train for home. By the appointed time a large crowd had gathered at the Park. There was a liberal display of colors and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. The halves were 20 and 15 minutes.

It was a very evenly played game on both sides. The first half opened with Page's kickoff for High School, Academy immediately punted back.

The Academy had the ball in the High School territory most of the time, but lost it by a fumble, the only one they made during the game.

When the first half ended the Academy had the ball. Neither side scored in the first half.

The second half was a hotly contested one, the Williamsports succeeded in scoring a touch down, but failed to successfully kick a goal. Score 4 to 0. The Academy boys held their opponent down well much to their surprise. There were no fumbles on the Academy side in comparison to the Williamsports. Our boys are certainly to be congratulated on the bright prospects ahead for their team, and the splendid showing which they made at Williamsport.

No doubt they will have another game, with this eleven, when the result may be different.

The teams lined up as follows:

High School	POSITION	ACADEMY
Shaw (Capt.)	left end	Harris
Katzmaler	left tackle	Eldridge
Lundy	left guard	Cunningham
Burroughs	centre	Garberich
Watson	right guard	Shaffer
Dittmar	right tackle	Otto
Harman	right end	L. Burges
Hayler	quarter back	(of J. R. Hughes)
High	left half	Curtis
Russell	right half	Henderson
Page	full back	Mahaffey

Thomas Hamilton, manager and substitute, for Bellefonte.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN

or women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary, \$750, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference, Enclosed. Address stamped envelope. The National Star Building, Chicago.

Wedding Anniversary.

On Saturday evening, October 3rd, Governor and Mrs. D. H. Hastings celebrated the nineteenth anniversary of their wedding at their palatial home on Allegheny street. The interior of the house was beautifully decorated with choice flowers and ferns. After a few hours pleasantly spent in conversation all repaired to the dining room, where a sumptuous supper was prepared for the occasion.

The Governor and his estimable wife were the recipients of many hearty congratulations from all present, among whom were Attorney General and Mrs. McCormick of Williamsport, John P. Harris and wife, Col. W. F. Reeder and wife, W. L. Malin and wife, Mrs. James H. Rankin mother of Mrs. Hastings, and daughter, Miss Bella, of this city. May this loving couple live long and enjoy many more such happy anniversaries is the sincere wish of the DAILY NEWS.

Democratic Ox Roast.

On the 15th of October there will be an immense ox roast and barbecue at Millheim, Pa., by the Democrats of Centre county. There will be two oxen, besides calves and numerous other animals slaughtered for the benefit of the hungry Democracy. Meetings will be held afternoon and evening, at which prominent speakers will address the people on the issues of the day.

The following are some of the speakers already announced to be present: Ex-United States Attorney General George A. Jenks, Congressman Sowden and Col. J. L. Spangler, Democratic candidate for Congress in this district. No doubt there will be an immense crowd and a good time for all who attend.

Bellefonte in Darkness.

Owing to something being wrong at the electric light works, Tuesday night the electric current could not be turned on and consequently Bellefonte was enshrouded in darkness for almost two hours. That together with the rain and cloudy weather made it almost impossible for a person to see beyond ten or twelve feet of him or her. The stores and business places looked desolate indeed. Here or there you would see a candle or a lamp burning while those who were fortunate enough have gas made good use of it. We hope it may not occur soon again.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

The famous signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Personal Pencillings.

J. W. O'Conner, of Blanchard was in town Thursday.

Mrs. F. Peebles Green of this city is visiting her son at Erie, Pa.

A. E. Kerlin of Centre Hall, transacted business in town on Saturday.

J. H. Reifendyler, of Millheim transacted business in this city Thursday.

Mr. John Stine, of Phillipsburg, was a pleasant visitor to our town Thursday.

Miss Elizabeth Blanchard departed on Saturday morning for Byrn Mawr, Pa.

James I. Kunes a prominent citizen of Union township was in Bellefonte to-day.

John A. Woodward of Howard is paying a flying visit to Bellefonte Wednesday.

John A. Daly and his son C. E. Daley of Romola are in town to-day on business.

Claude Cook, of Bellefonte departs this evening, for a two weeks visit in Southern Kansas.

Mr. E. T. Tuten, editor and proprietor of this paper, is lying ill at his home on Linn street.

Mr. Jesse Irvin Underwood recently spent several days at his parents home in this place.

Miss Alice Stover of this city returned home on Monday from a visit with friends at Unionville.

We noticed H. W. Hartsock and J. V. Thomas, both of Buffalo Run on our streets Thursday.

Col. W. F. Reeder will address the McKinley and Hobart club this evening at 8 p. m. at club room.

John D. Broyles, of Lock Haven, Deputy Revenue collector is transacting business in this place to-day.

James Lane of Lewistown, spent Sunday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. James Lane on East Linn street.

Mr. I. H. Foster, the gentel landlord, at the University Inn, at State College was a visitor to our town Tuesday.

Robert M. Foster, democratic candidate for the legislature, was around town fixing up his political fences Friday.

Editor Jarter and family are now occupying their residence on Allegheny street late the property of Dr. Dart.

Mr. Torrence Bell of East Hampton is the guest at the residence of his father W. W. Bell on Reynolds avenue.

Among the citizens of Harris township in Bellefonte to-day, were James I. Stuart, Robert Condo and William Meyers.

Mrs. Elmer Showers is packing her furniture and moving to Niagara Falls where she will make her home in the future.

Mr. F. Potts Green and wife, departed for Williamsport Saturday night, to visit their daughter Mrs. Clevon Dinges of that city.

Prof. C. L. Gramley, of Rebersburg, Superintendent of the schools of Centre County was a visitor to our town on Saturday.

Mrs. Claud Jones and interesting little son of Tyrone, spent Sunday with her father Mr. Monroe Armore on West Linn street.

We notice Mr. F. H. Clemson, Supt. of the Carnegie Steel Co. plant, at Scotia, and Dr. Koons of that place on our streets day.

Mr. James Rowan who lives on the mountain road beyond Coleville, has improved his property by the erection of a large barn.

Mr. Edward Cook of Philadelphia arrived in town on Tuesday and is the guest at the home of Mrs. Snyder on West Bishop street.

Dr. Joseph M. Brockerhoff a prominent physician of Pittsburg, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Henry Brockerhoff of this city.

Mrs. Wm. R. Marshall, of Brockwayville is visiting at the residence of her father-in-law, Mr. George L. Marshall on High street.

There were two births in Bellefonte Tuesday. One at the home of Mr. Asher Adams, whose wife presented him with a bouncing baby boy.

Col. J. L. Spangler, Esq., democratic candidate for Congress, was in Phillipsburg yesterday and is in Clearfield to-day fixing up his political party.

Miss Abbie Hunter, a daughter of Mr. Steele Hunter, of South Allegheny street returned home last week after a months' sojourn at Atlantic City.

Mr. George Hart after quite an extended absence arrived in this city on Saturday afternoon, and can now be found at the home of his parents on Bishop street.

Mr. Jake Jury the popular cook at Anderson's restaurant was smiling all over his face this morning. We soon learned the cause. A pretty little girl made her arrival at his home yesterday. Congratulations.

Right Rev. Thomas McGovern, Bishop at Harrisburg will administer the Sacrament of Confirmation to quite a large class of children and adults Sunday morning, Oct. 11, at Saint John's Catholic church in this city.

Mr. Simon Sellers of Stormstown is in Bellefonte Friday. He reports things as flourishing in that neighborhood.

Hon. Geo. W. Ziegler and daughter, Mrs. Bella Keeler, are guests at the home of S. A. McQuiston on High street.

Dr. Thomas R. Hayes and wife of this city, are at present at Atlantic City, where they have gone in search for health.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Gardener, of Howard, are guests at the pleasant residence of their son, Mitchell Gardner on North Spring Street.

Mrs. R. J. Schadd accompanied by her two children and nurse, departed Friday morning for Niagara Falls where she will visit for some time.

Mrs. R. A. Cassidy and Mrs. William Fravel, who have been visiting friends in Bellefonte for the past month departed for their home in Canton last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John N. Bauer returned from their wedding trip on Thursday evening. They are now comfortably settled in their rooms over Brockerhoff's feed store. The Republican wishes them much happiness in their new life.

Burglars Around on Tuesday Night.

Burglars were busy in our little city last night and three houses were entered and ransacked, but nothing of value was taken. They were in the house of Chas. F. Cook, F. W. Crider and John F. Johnson. We learned from Mr. Cook this morning the following particulars of what occurred at his house: About 2:30 o'clock Mr. Cook was aroused by hearing some one in his room, and thinking it was his little boy who sometimes gets up in his sleep, he got out of bed to see. When he got up, he saw a man trying to open the dresser.

Mr. Cook made a spring for him, but the man was too quick and started to run down the stairs. When about half way down the burglar slipped and fell, and seeing that Mr. Cook was almost upon him he wheeled and drawing a revolver fired. The bullet barely missed Mr. Cook and lodged in the wall. In fact the powder burned his night shirt. The bullet was found this morning and proved to be a 32 calibre. After firing, the burglar succeeded in making his escape. He had ransacked the whole lower floor, opening closets, drawers and sideboard. The burglar entered by prying open a side window and under that window this morning we found a bag, which the burglar had intended to put his plunder in.

Mr. Cook thinks he could recognize the man if he saw him. He was about 5 feet 7 inches in height had on a brown coat and black derby hat. A cloth over his face concealed his features. He was in his bare feet and left the prints of them on the stairs. Mr. Cook has a piece of past board cut out the exact size of the foot. He also exhibits the bullet which as we stated above, was a 32 calibre.

Mr. Cook certainly had a thrilling experience and a narrow escape with his life. He will not soon forget it, and says he was badly frightened. We consider it pretty plucky, the way he attacked Mr. Burglar. At the residence of Mr. F. W. Crider and John F. Johnson nothing was taken, the burglars being frightened away before they had time to gather their plunder.

The public safety demands that every effort be made to hunt their midnight marauders down. No doubt the proper authorities will take it in hand and see that they are brought to bay. Mr. Cook can furnish some very good clues to work upon. This man who committed these unsuccessful attempts at burglary will no doubt soon be captured.

Death of Maud Olive Meyers.

Once again the people of this community have been pained by the unrelenting hand of death; that grim destroyer of frail humanity, this time carrying from our midst Maud Olive the 10 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Meyer of Spring Street. Just at the break of day, death stole in and claimed its victim and the spirit of the child whose name shall always live in the memory of her many friends, was wafted to its eternal rest beyond the dark valley of death. To those who knew not the extent or nature of her illness, the sad intelligence of her death will be a great shock. Even those who were at her bedside and knew her exact condition cannot realize that she is no more. And thus it will ever be, for try as we can, it is impossible to force upon us the painful truth that her life's work is ended and that she is no longer to be with us. The subject of this sketch has been a patient sufferer for over a year with enlargement of the glands of the neck. Funeral on Thursday. Services at the house at 1 o'clock after which the remains will be taken on the 2.15 o'clock train to Aaronburg and interred in the family lot at that place. The Daily News joins with their host of friends in extending their sympathy to the loving parents and little sister Eva, in this their hour of deepest grief and bids them put their trust in him who death all things well.

Have you earache, toothache, sore throat, or swelling of any sort? A few applications of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will bring relief almost instantly.